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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1823. Vol. 2...No. 14.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
PRINTER, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

NEW GLASS STORE.

Alexis Jardell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened, at his STORE, *in Wood-street, between Diamond Alley and Fifth-street*, an extensive assortment of

Plain, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS,
Of every description—For Sale,
Wholesale & Retail,
Upon the lowest terms.

N. B. Crests, Cyphers, or Designs, engraved on Glass, at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 5.—1 mo.&b.

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL
STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets,
HAS opened an Assortment of SHOES, viz:
Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do do do do
Women's leather and walking Shoes
do do pump-soled do
do do Boots
Miss's do do.
Ladies' blk. Mo. Slips. heels
do do do Ties do
do do do Pump heels
do do do Boots
Children's Shoes—Morocco Caps, &c.
ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather,
SKIRTING LEATHER BAG LEATHER,
Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins
TANNER'S OIL, &c.
A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold
Wholesale or Retail.
☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call.
Nicholas Griffith.
Pittsburgh, Nov 28—6t

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVING recently enlarged their Establishment, and reduced the prices of their Ware, offer for Sale an extensive assortment of every description of
PLAIN & CUT
FLINT GLASS,
Apothecaries' Furniture, Vials, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A Quantity of
Pearl & Pot Ashes & Black Salts.
Nov. 21, 1823.—1 mo.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR & DAWSON,
Has Just Received,
A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse medicines; Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials;* and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil, pure Calcined Magnesia, Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tooth, and Itch Ointment, Moby's Plaster Cloth, &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Window Transparent and Castile Soap, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold and Silver Leaf, Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum, Charcoal* and other *Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes; Heaven Water Colors; Pencils* and *Brushes, Aromatic, Headache,* and genuine *Mocoaco Snuff; Vanilla Rouge Cabot Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Sealing Bottles,* and *Imperial Cologne Water; Pine Blazes* for Tavern keepers, by the gallon or smaller quantity; *Fresh Juniper Berries, Cassia* and *Rose Varnish,* superior quality; *Wafer Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red,* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Shumacky; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; Sal Water Sweetened Spermaceti Oil,* for Lamps; *Fresh Lemon Juice* best ground Cassweed; *Pure Muriatic Acid,* made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c. &c.*
Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.
Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of this State made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court has appointed the second day of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors in the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.
Samuel Cochran,
Attorney of S. Cist Township,
Allegheny county, Dec. 27, 1823—3t.eplus.

M'CLURG & KING,
HAVE RECEIVED,
And are now opening, a large Assortment of
Seasonable & Fresh
DRY GOODS,
Making their winter assortment complete, together with a great variety of
FANCY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
SUPERFINE, Fine and Common CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Cassinets,
Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, and Blankets
Black, scarlet and white *Merino* and *Cashmere* long and square SHAWLS
Figured *Gros de Naples, Simile Velvets* and *Plush*, assorted colors
Tartan and Circassian *Plaids*
Bombazeens, plain and figured *Bombazette*
Printed and plain *Waterloo Shawls* and Points
Sarsnets, Sarcenets, and Florence Silks
Bagadaras, Ostrich Feathers, and trimmings
Artificial *Flowers*
Irish Linens
Leghorn Flats and *Bonnets*
Looking Glasses
Ladies', Miss's, and Children's
SHOES and BOOTS,
ANVILS, VICES,
MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,
On their usual low terms.
Nov 28—6t.

GERMAN GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received from *Germany*, the following articles, which he offers for sale,
Black, Blue, Brown } BROAD CLOTHS, Of the most fashionable colour and superior quality.
Black Casimere
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, *superb patterns*,
LINEN CAMBRIC, *very fine*,
Fine Cotton Stockings, for ladies
Extra fine Kid Gloves
Fancy Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Handkerchiefs
German Bandannas
Extra fine Shirting Linen
German Hones
Ladies' and Gentlemen's WATCHES
Engravings, in gilt frames
Glaziers' Diamonds
ALSO,
One well toned Piano Forte
Country Linen and Bags.
Ch. L. Volz,
Nov. 28—6t. *Wood Street.*

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS
WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to
Richard Bowen,
At the works.
Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.
All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.
If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.
This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—" scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

Certificates.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.
W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.
John Shinn, *Chemist.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pascall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.
Philadelphia, Nov. 14—[Print 25—lmly.]

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON.
AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.
Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.
A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf.

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES

IN consequence of the death of DAVID HOGAN, late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a large stock of valuable
Books & Stationary,
has been placed at the disposal of the Administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices, for Cash. Country Merchants can be well supplied with all the Books and Stationary articles generally used. The Stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of valuable English Books, which will be sold at cost value, and, in many cases, below it. To Clergymen it will afford a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with standard works on Theology, both English and Latin.
Orders forwarded, or applications made at the Store, No. 255, Market Street, to *JAMES HOGAN*, Junr. will be punctually attended to.
Philadelphia, November 11. [Nov. 21.—6.]
[The editor of the Nashville Gazette will insert the above 3 times, and forward his bill to this office.]

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,
In Wood-Street, between Third & Fourth-Streets,
Has received a Consignment of Domestic
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS,
and PLAIDS,
Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.
Pittsburgh, December 5. 1823.—4t.

$100 REWARD.

ON Monday the 10th of November last, MARTIN ARMSTRONG, a young man who has heretofore lived in Russelville, Kentucky, started from this place to go to Kittanning, Armstrong county, since which time he has not been heard of. The circumstance of his leaving a considerable sum of money with a friend here, as well as his being about to embark in some speculation on his return, tends strongly to convince his friends that some unusual, perhaps fatal accident has befallen him. He rode a large Sorrel Horse, with a blaze in his face, and white feet, about three years old, and sixteen hands high, with a long tail which was nicked. His saddle was covered with a buffalo skin and had spring stirrups. From the time of the day on which he started from this place, it is supposed he got about as far as Bull creek, before night.
If murdered, which is supposed to be the case, the above reward will be given to any person who will give such information to Brown & Verner, Brewers, Pittsburgh, as will lead to the detection of the murderer.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12—3t.ews.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15 tf. *Market Street*

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.
Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known
Anti Bilious Pills,
To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the
Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.
September 5, 1823—tf.

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE to the Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company. An Election will be held on Monday the 5th day of January next, at the house of Joseph Miller, in Franklin Township, to elect a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.
John A. Gilchrist,
Dec. 12, 1823.—3t29 Treas.

The President's Message.

Letter to the Editor of the N. Y. American, dated "Washington, Dec. 5, 1823.

"That part of the President's Message, relating to the interference of the Holy Alliance with Spanish America, is deserving of great consideration. It has received it here, and it now remains for the people of the country to give it their sanction and support. No small importance will be attached to the zeal and unanimity with which they adopt those truly American sentiments, and it is therefore necessary that they should base their judgment upon true and certain principles.

"It is not to be denied, that the firm maintenance of the stand taken by the present administration, *may* involve us in a war with continental Europe. This is within the range of possibilities, and if Great Britain should continue inactive and supinely to witness the subversion of all national law by the combined monarchs, is likely to take place. In that case, nothing can prevent hostilities but the prudent resolution of the Alliance to permit Spain and her former colonies to settle their difficulties by their own strength. We cannot, if we would, avoid war by shrinking, like tortoises, within our shells, and suffering our neighboring republics to fall, unaided, a prey to the ambitious tyranny of the European league. The storm which could pass the Atlantic to ravage South America, would not be long in reaching the U. S. It is the nature of all combinations like that of the Holy Alliance, never to stop in their course while any opposition is left. Their efforts are directed not against this kingdom or that republic but against the governing principle of free governments. Will they then be content with the conquest of South America, while the grand source of all their troubles, the fountain spring of revolutionary principles, viz. this republican government, exists? Be assured they will not. The very principle upon which they act will blind them to the absurdity of their undertaking, and they will go on until they are defeated by force, or appalled by the greatness of the combination they have created in opposition to their designs. They are really besotted with regard to public opinion, and imagine that all men are as firmly convinced of the rightfulness of their claims as they are themselves. We deceive ourselves if we place any hope upon their moderation or prudence. *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*—is a rule that never bid fairer for a practical exemplification than in the present instance. Thus far, indeed, they have proved successful;—owing, perhaps, as much as any thing to the fond confidence of their opponents. Spain never thought, when Naples was struggling against the Austrian despot, that she would soon share the same fate. The South American Republics never supposed that they were interested in the success of the Constitutional party in Spain.

"Spain now feels her error in not vindicating her cause in Italy, and the new republics are threatened with a similar visitation. If they are conquered, it seems to me, that the next step, according to the natural order of things, will be to reform this government. By that time, too, the public mind will be inured to the subversion of nations—the U. S. will be surrounded by monarchies, and England may be allured by the hope of our colonial dependence, to lend her aid. We live in an age of political miracles—and, though such a result is not to be feared, yet its possibility is to be reckoned among the motives that may be presented to our enemies. Their object is to restore the ancient order of things; to compel time to retrace his steps; and, how far they mean to proceed in this backward march, it is impossible to determine. They may be content with *unliving* forty years, but they cannot feel secure, or consider the triumph of principle complete, until the world is placed in the same state that it was in 1775.

"It is wise, then, in our government to interpose its protest against their projects, and to let them know that this hemisphere is not to be kept in a state of continual vassalage, or to be the absolute property of kings or emperors. It is wise to do it now, before they have taken any actual step, and while our sister republics are enabled to protect themselves, and with our help to do it effectually, against a world in arms. I have no faith in this system of procrastination, until all our natural allies have been conquered or changed to enemies; until the vermin of despotism have occupied the surrounding countries, and, like the frogs of Egypt, violated our very bedchambers. If we must meet our enemies, let us grapple with them on the threshold, before they have taken possession of the strong holds through our supineness. Our resolution may intimidate them; if not, our cause is a good one, and whilst we do our duty, we may safely place the event in the hands of Providence.

"We are vindicating the laws of nations—the independence of America—the rights of mankind—and the interests and honor of the country. We are doing in our infancy what Great Britain is afraid to do promptly and openly, but she condemns her own colonial system, and what that government will be ultimately forced to do by the sympathies of the people. We are gaining the affection of our American brethren by this warm and open support of their cause, and laying the foundation of a lasting peace with them; and, what is more than all, we are striking a fatal blow at a combination the most dangerous to the happiness and liberty of the human race that ever [illegible]"

From the New-York American.

The Greeks.—By the kindness of a friend we are enabled to present, in the following extract of a letter from Cambridge, a statement of the number of women and children, delivered over to slavery, and to all the infamous pollutions of Turkish masters, from the ill-fated island of Scio. Where is the American, whose bosom does not swell with indignation at such barbarity? whose hand would not strike in such a cause?—

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Mass. Dec. 9.

Official returns from the Turkish Custom House, at Scio, report *forty-one thousand women and children* to have been sold as slaves, and to have paid auction duties at that office, in the months of May and June, 1822. The fathers, brothers and husbands of these women and children met with a more enviable fate, and were butchered.

The fact of the number of slaves is given on the authority of the French Historical Annuire for 1822, a very authentic and respectable work—of which the chapters on Greece appear to be drawn up from materials transmitted by the French Consuls.

My feelings have been much interested the week past by having in my family a Scioto boy, of 13 years old who escaped from the Island the day the Turks landed. He had one uncle among the hostages murdered at Scio, and another among those sent to Constantinople, and put to death there.

—

The London Courier states, "that all questions relating to the late Spanish Settlements in South America, will become matter of discussion *in a General Congress*. Such, at least, is the nature of the proposition made by France to our government, but to which we have declined acceding. Whether this determination on our part may alter the original intention, is a point we cannot decide."

The Globe and Traveller of the 3d, says, that *a Congress will certainly be held on the affairs of South America*; and when the temper of the parties to that Congress is considered, the result may, without difficulty, be predicted.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

SENATE.

December 5.

The following resolution was this day read in his place by Redmond Conyngham, a Senator from Luzerne county, and laid on the table.

Pennsylvania occupies a dignified and important station in the Union.—She is as it were a Beacon from whence the *Torch of Democracy diffuses its brilliancy of light and invigorating influence over the whole United States.* Pennsylvania is the *Watch Tower of Liberty*, and the Members of the Legislature, as guardians of the rights of the people, must necessarily shield them from violation.

The true meaning of a Representative is when a person is duly authorized, empowered, and instructed to act as such for a body of men, [illegible] rights, powers, and authority of such [illegible] order to do and perform a certain defined duty.

The Representative possesses the rights of those he represents, with an express obligation to obey his constituents. If a number of individuals were to perform a defined service in and by the name of their constituents, without their consent, authority or approbation, either expressed or implied—this would be an encroachment on the rights of the people. This would be a self delegated convention.

A number of men authorized to do and perform a legal duty for and in the name of the persons deputing their authority, is no innovation of established rights. The people are bound by the legal acts of their Representatives, and are responsible for their acts. But if their deputies were self-constituted without an express delegation of powers from the people, the people would view it as a usurpation, and would not be bound by their resolutions.

Are Representatives to a State Legislature for any purpose independent of their duty as representatives of the people? Can any portion of those Representatives, in their individual capacities control the Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States? The Assembly thus constituted would be irregular and their proceedings void—being hostile to the first principles of a republican form of government. The very safety of the Constitution would be endangered.

Let us then preserve the principles handed down to us by our Forefathers. Let the people, and each State Government and the Government of the United States, possess their lawful authorities, powers, rights, privileges and immunities, and never suffer the one to trespass upon the other. Never ought the Representatives of a free people transcend their power—impair one and *a* PILLAR *of the Republic* VIBRATES.

Is there to be found an advocate of the people's rights who would declare it right, equitable and just for any portion of the members of a State Legislature to instruct in their individual capacities, the Representatives of the same people in Congress to support, by their voices in a caucus, a favorite candidate for the Presidential chair. This would be an interference which the people would mark by their decided disapprobation.

Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That it is a right guaranteed by the Constitution, and necessary to the very existence of civil liberty, that they should be fully represented, either in the Legislative Convention, or in caucus, by deputies of their own appointment, bound by their instructions.

That any Caucus or Convention of Members of a State Legislature for any political purpose not authorized by their constituents, is subversive of the people's rights, and calculated to act as a precedent for the most injurious and unjustifiable measures.

[The preceding preamble and resolutions were withdrawn by the mover on the succeeding day.]

A dog lately died in Mobile upwards of 20 years old. Few of the species, ever arrive at so great an age.

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Miss's do do.
Ladies' blk. Mo. Slips. heels
do do do Ties do
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Children's Shoes—Morocco Caps, &c.

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Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of this state made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court has appointed the *second day of February next,* for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

Samuel Cochran,
Farmer, of St. Clair Township.
Allegheny county, Dec. 12, 1823—3t.eyl.sa.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVE RECEIVED,
And are now opening, a large Assortment of
Seasonable & Fresh
DRY GOODS,

Making their winter assortment complete, together with a great variety of
FANCY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
SUPERFINE, Fine and Common CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Cassinets,
Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, and Blankets
Black, scarlet and white *Merino* and *Cashmere* long and square SHAWLS
Figured *Gros de Naples, Simile Velvets* and *Plush,* assorted colors
Tartan and Circassian *Plaids*
Bombazeens, plain and figured *Bombazette*
Printed and plain *Waterloo Shawls* and Points
Senshaws, Sarcenets, and Florence Silks
Bayadares, Ostrich Feathers, and trimmings
Artificial *Flowers*
Irish Linens
Leghorn Flats and *Bonnets*
Looking Glasses
Ladies', Miss's, and Children's
SHOES and BOOTS,
ANVILS, VICES,
MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,
On their usual low terms.
Nov 28—6t.

GERMAN GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received from *Germany,* the following articles, which he offers for sale,

Black, Blue, Brown } **BROAD CLOTHS,** Of the most fashionable colour and superior quality.
Black Cassimere
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, *superb patterns,*
LINEN CAMBRIC, *very fine,*
Fine Cotton Stockings, for ladies
Extra fine Kid Gloves
Fancy Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Handkerchiefs
German Bandannas
Extra fine Shirting Linen
German Hones
Ladies' and Gentlemen's WATCHES
Engravings, in gilt frames
Glaziers' Diamonds

ALSO,
One well toned Piano Forte
Country Linen and Bags.
Ch. L. Volz,
Nov. 28—6t. *Wood Street.*

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to
Richard Bowen,
At the works.
Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—" scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

Certificates.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulus, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.
W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.

John Shinn, *Chemist.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month, for one year, and send their accounts for payment.
Philadelphia, Nov. 15—[Nov. 22—1amly.]

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf.

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES

IN consequence of the death of DAVID HOGAN, late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a large stock of valuable

Books & Stationary,

has been placed at the disposal of the Administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices, for Cash. Country Merchants can be well supplied with all the Books and Stationary articles generally used. The Stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of valuable English Books, which will be sold at cost value, and, in many cases, below it. To Clergymen it will afford a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with standard works on Theology, both English and Latin.

Orders forwarded, or applications made at the Store, No. 255, Market Street, to *JAMES HOGAN,* Junr. will be punctually attended to.
Philadelphia, November 11. [Nov. 21.—6.]

[The editor of the Nashville Gazette will insert the above 3 times, and forward his bill to this office.]

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood-Street, between Third & Fourth-Streets,
Has received a Consignment of Domestic
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5 4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS,
and PLAIDS,
Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.
Pittsburgh, December 5, 1823—4t.

$100 REWARD.

ON Monday the 10th of November last, MARTIN ARMSTRONG, a young man who has heretofore lived in Russelville, Kentucky, started from this place to go to Kittanning, Armstrong county, since which time he has not been heard of. The circumstance of his leaving a considerable sum of money with a friend here, as well as his being about to embark in some speculation on his return, tends strongly to convince his friends that some unusual, perhaps fatal accident has befallen him. He rode a large Sorrel Horse, with a blaze in his face, and white feet, about three years old, and sixteen hands high, with a long tail which was nicked. His saddle was covered with a buffalo skin and had spring stirrups. From the time of the day on which he started from this place, it is supposed he got about as far as Bull creek, before night.

If murdered, which is supposed to be the case, the above reward will be given to any person who will give such information to Brown & Verner, Brewers, Pittsburgh, as will lead to the detection of the murderer.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12—3t.ews.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15 tf *Market Street*

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.
September 5, 1823—tf

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE to the Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company. An Election will be held on Monday the 5th day of January next, at the house of Joseph Miller, in Franklin Township, to elect a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

John A. Gilchrist,
Dec. 12, 1823.—D19.3t Treas.

The President's Message.

Letter to the Editor of the N. Y. American, dated
" Washington, Dec. 5, 1823.

" That part of the President's Message, relating to the interference of the Holy Alliance with Spanish America, is deserving of great consideration. It has received it here and it now remains for the people of the country to give it their sanction and support. No small importance will be attached to the zeal and unanimity with which they adopt those truly American sentiments, and it is therefore necessary that they should base their judgment upon true and certain principles.

" It is not to be denied, that the firm maintenance of the stand taken by the present administration, *may* involve us in a war with continental Europe. This is within the range of possibilities, and if Great Britain should continue inactive and supinely to witness the subversion of all national law by the combined monarchs, is likely to take place. In that case, nothing can prevent hostilities but the prudent resolution of the Alliance to permit Spain and her former colonies to settle their difficulties by their own strength. We cannot, if we would, avoid war by shrinking, like tortoises, within our shells, and suffering our neighboring republics to fall, unaided, a prey to the ambitious tyranny of the European league. The storm which could pass the Atlantic to ravage South America, would not be long in reaching the U. S. It is the nature of all combinations like that of the Holy Alliance, never to stop in their course while any opposition is left. Their efforts are directed not against this kingdom or that republic but against the governing principle of free governments. Will they then be content with the conquest of South America, while the grand source of all their troubles, the fountain spring of revolutionary principles, viz. this republican government, exists? Be assured they will not. The very principle upon which they act will blind them to the absurdity of their undertaking, and they will go on until they are defeated by force, or appalled by the greatness of the combination they have created in opposition to their designs. They are really besotted with regard to public opinion, and imagine that all men are as firmly convinced of the rightfulness of their claims as they are themselves. We deceive ourselves if we place any hope upon their moderation or prudence. *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*—is a rule that never bid fairer for a practical exemplification than in the present instance. Thus far, indeed, they have proved successful;—owing, perhaps, as much as any thing to the fond confidence of their opponents. Spain never thought, when Naples was struggling against the Austrian despot, that she would soon share the same fate. The South American Republics never supposed that they were interested in the success of the Constitutional party in Spain.

" Spain now feels her error in not vindicating her cause in Italy, and the new republics are threatened with a similar visitation. If they are conquered, it seems to me, that the next step, according to the natural order of things, will be to reform this government. By that time, too, the public mind will be inured to the subversion of nations—the U. S. will be surrounded by monarchies, and England may be allured by the hope of our colonial dependence, to lend her aid. We live in an age of political miracles—and, though such a result is not to be feared, yet its possibility is to be reckoned among the motives that may be presented to our enemies. Their object is to restore the ancient order of things; to compel time to retrace his steps; and, how far they mean to proceed in this backward march, it is impossible to determine. They may be content with *unliving* forty years, but they cannot feel secure, or consider the triumph of principle complete, until the world is placed in the same state that it was in 1775.

" It is wise, then, in our government to interpose its protest against their projects, and to let them know that this hemisphere is not to be kept in a state of continual vassalage, or to be the absolute property of kings or emperors. It is wise to do it now, before they have taken any actual step, and while our sister republics are enabled to protect themselves, and with our help to do it effectually, against a world in arms. I have no faith in this system of procrastination, until all our natural allies have been conquered or changed to enemies; until the vermin of despotism have occupied the surrounding countries, and, like the frogs of Egypt, violated our very bedchambers. If we must meet our enemies, let us grapple with them on the threshold, before they have taken possession of the strong holds through our supineness. Our resolution may intimidate them; if not, our cause is a good one, and whilst we do our duty, we may safely place the event in the hands of Providence.

" We are vindicating the laws of nations—the independence of America—the rights of mankind—and the interests and honor of the country. We are doing in our infancy what Great Britain is afraid to do promptly and openly, lest she condemn her own colonial system, and what that government will be ultimately forced to do by the sympathies of the people. We are gaining the affection of our American brethren by this warm and open support of their cause, and laying the foundation of a lasting peace with them; and, what is more than all, we are striking a fatal blow at a combination the most dangerous to the happiness and liberty of the human race that ever was formed."

From the New-York American.

The Greeks.—By the kindness of a friend we are enabled to present, in the following extract of a letter from Cambridge, a statement of the number of women and children, delivered over to slavery, and to all the infamous pollutions of Turkish masters, from the ill-fated island of Scio. Where is the American, whose bosom does not swell with indignation at such barbarity? whose hand would not strike in such a cause?—

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Mass. Dec. 9.

Official returns from the Turkish Custom House, at Scio, report *forty-one thousand women and children* to have been sold as slaves, and to have paid auction duties at that office, in the months of May and June, 1822. The fathers, brothers and husbands of these women and children met with a more enviable fate, and were butchered.

The fact of the number of slaves is given on the authority of the French Historical Anuaire for 1822, a very authentic and respectable work—of which the chapters on Greece appear to be drawn up from materials transmitted by the French Consuls.

My feelings have been much interested the week past by having in my family a Scioto boy, of 13 years old who escaped from the Island the day the Turks landed. He had one uncle among the hostages murdered at Scio, and another among those sent to Constantinople, and put to death there.

—

The London Courier states, "that all questions relating to the late Spanish Settlements in South America, will become matter of discussion *in a General Congress.* Such, at least, is the nature of the proposition made by France to our government, but to which we have declined acceding. Whether this determination on our part may alter the original intention, is a point we cannot decide."

The Globe and Traveller of the 3d, says, that *a Congress will certainly be held on the affairs of South America;* and when the temper of the parties to that Congress is considered, the result may, without difficulty, be predicted.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

SENATE.

December 5.

The following resolution was this day read in his place by Redmond Conyngham, a Senator from Luzerne county, and laid on the table.

Pennsylvania occupies a dignified and important station in the Union.—She is as it were a BEACON from whence the *Torch of Democracy diffuses its brilliancy of light and invigorating influence over the whole United States.* Pennsylvania is the *Watch Tower of Liberty,* and the Members of the Legislature, as guardians of the rights of the people, must necessarily shield them from violation.

The true meaning of a Representative is when a person is duly authorized, empowered, and instructed to act as such for a body of men, to [illegible] rights, powers, and authority of such body, in order to do and perform a certain defined act or duty.

The Representative possesses the rights of those he represents, with an express obligation to obey his constituents. If a number of individuals were to perform a defined service in and by the name of their constituents, without their consent, authority or approbation, either expressed or implied—this would be an encroachment on the rights of the people. This would be a self delegated convention.

A number of men authorized to do and perform a legal duty for and in the name of the persons deputing their authority, is no innovation of established rights. The people are bound by the legal acts of their Representatives, and are responsible for their acts. But if their deputies were self-constituted without an express delegation of powers from the people, the people would view it as a usurpation, and would not be bound by their resolutions.

Are Representatives to a State Legislature for any purpose independent of their duty as representatives of the people? Can any portion of those Representatives, in their individual capacities control the Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States? The Assembly thus constituted would be irregular and their proceedings void—being hostile to the first principles of a republican form of government. The very safety of the Constitution would be endangered.

Let us then preserve the principles handed down to us by our Forefathers. Let the people, and each State Government and the Government of the United States, possess their lawful authorities, powers, rights, privileges and immunities, and never suffer the one to trespass upon the other. Never ought the Representatives of a free people transcend their power—impair one and *a* PILLAR *of the Republic* VIBRATES.

Is there to be found an advocate of the people's rights who would declare it right, equitable and just for any portion of the members of a State Legislature to instruct in their individual capacities, the Representatives of the same people in Congress to support, by their voices in a caucus, a favorite candidate for the Presidential chair. This would be an interference which the people would mark by their decided disapprobation.

Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That it is a right guaranteed by the Constitution, and necessary to the very existence of civil liberty, that they should be fully represented, either in the Legislative Convention, or in caucus, by deputies of their own appointment, bound by their instructions.

That any Caucus or Convention of Members of a State Legislature for any political purpose not authorized by their constituents, is subversive of the people's rights, and calculated to act as a precedent for the most injurious and unjustifiable measures.

[The preceding preamble and resolutions were withdrawn by the mover on the succeeding day.]

A dog lately died in Mobile upwards of 22 years old. Few of the species, ever arrive at so great an age.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1823.

At a Stated Meeting

OF the "Independent Blues," held at the house of Florence Cotter, on the 17th inst. Capt. *Harmar Denny*, in the chair, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in testimony of respect for the gallant and patriotic services of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, as a statesman and a warrior, this company be hereafter designated by the name, style and title of the "*Jackson Independent Blues.*"

The following Preamble and Resolutions were also read, and unanimously adopted.

Inasmuch as the victory obtained on the 8th of January, 1815, at Orleans, by the gallant Jackson and his brave associates, is deserving of our grateful remembrance, as having reflected the brightest lustre upon our country and its noble defenders—It is

Resolved, That six persons be appointed as a committee of arrangement, to provide a Dinner for the members of this Company, upon the approaching anniversary of that ever memorable and glorious event.

Resolved, That as many citizens as can conveniently be accommodated, be invited to partake with us in the celebration.

Resolved, That a person be selected by this company to deliver an Address upon the occasion, and in honor of the day.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the different papers of this city.

The electing committee for the "*Jackson Independent Blues*," consists of Messrs. Denny, Quigley, and Nicholls, to either of whom persons desirous of joining the company may apply.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Maclean,—Whilst the Despots of Europe are forging new chains for their subjects, it is gratifying and consoling to every benevolent heart, to observe the highly favored citizens of the United States exercising the right of choosing a proper character to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of a free people—and it is just cause of congratulation, that no difficulty appears to exist in finding persons who are deemed capable of filling it; at the same time, it is to be feared, that the existing diversity of opinion, as to the merits of the several candidates, may occasion the people to be deprived of the privilege altogether.

To avert such an event, I would earnestly recommend, that, laying aside local attachments and party feelings, we set about selecting a candidate, in whom, as to every necessary qualification, no difference of opinion can exist—one who has shown himself capable of conceiving and executing the most stupendous plans for advancing the rising greatness of the nation, and who is, at this particular juncture, pre-eminently qualified to call forth the resources, to promote the interests, and to protect and preserve the rights and liberties of our country.

It is scarcely necessary that I should point to the name of *Clinton*—and if the sentiments of my fellow-citizens correspond with my own, I hope they will meet to express them, and hold out an example to others to go and do likewise.

Yours Respectfully, A. B.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

The Senate and Representatives, at half past ten o'clock met in the Representatives' chamber for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the election of Governor.

The returns having been opened and read by the Speaker of the Senate it appeared that

J Andrew Shulze had	84,340
John Andrew Shulze	4,722
John A Shulze	754
Andrew Shulze	112
	89,928
Andrew Gregg	64,157
Andrew Gragg	53
Andrew Greg	1
	64,211
Majority	25,717.

And eight scattering votes

The speaker of the Senate declared J Andrew Shulze to be duly elected Governor, and the convention adjourned.

THE PRINTING.

For the purpose of future reference, we insert the proceedings upon the choice of Printers to the House of Representatives.

The following proposals were made to the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For printing the Journal in the English Language.

John S. Wiestling, asks, $20 per sheet for 1200 copies, agreeably to a resolution of the Legislature. Extra copies, and incidental work at the usual prices, $20 00

W. Peterson, asks $20 a sheet, including rule and figure work, 20 00

William Greer, asks $18 per sheet, for 1400 copies, (or the whole number of copies usually required) with good type, on medium paper of a good quality, each page to contain not less than 1300 m's in octavo form, of 16 pages. All incidental work in the same proportion, 18 00

Journal in the German Language.

Henry and William Hutter, ask $12 per sheet, on paper equal to that of the last session, for the usual number of copies—rule and figure work included—with an Index to the same, without any charge for the compilation of the same,

Jacob Staver, asks $12 per sheet, including rule and figure work, 12 00

H. W Peterson, asks $10 a sheet—Usual number of copies, 10,00

Henry C. Marthens, asks $12 per sheet, for 400 copies, each page to contain 1500 m's, including rule and figure work, and compiling Index thereto without any charge, on a good quality of paper.

For Printing the Bills.

Mowry & Cameron, ask	$1 00 per page.
H. W. Peterson,	1 00 per page.
Nathaniel Henrie, asks	1 00 per page.
William Greer, asks,	0 75 cents per page, on good cap or writing paper, each page to be of the usual size of 1200 m's.

On motion of Mr. Huss, a committee was appointed, by which the report following was made.

The committee appointed to make a more explicit arrangement of proposals for printing the Journals and bills of this House,

REPORT: That they have had the subject under consideration, and from the most diligent inquiry and examination they have been able to make, it would appear, that the words "extra copies, and incidental work at the usual prices" (in the proposal of John S. Wiestling) mean, or may be understood to mean, that extra copies of the journals, above the number of 1200, may be charged for at $1 25 cents per copy, as was done in 1815-16, when 550 extra copies were required.—That incidental work such as reports, &c. may be charged for at any rate, not exceeding the highest price heretofore paid for similar work, say in 1815-16, $37 was paid for printing the journals

H. W. Peterson will print 1375 copies of the English journal for $20 a sheet, and make no extra charge for rule and figure work, at the rate of $20 per sheet.—German journals for $10 a sheet including rule and figure work, and will compile an index *gratis*.—Incidental work at the rate of common job prices now established among printers, being one dollar per quire, on foolscap paper, and he will print the bills for one dollar per page, on good quality of paper.

It has not been the object of your committee to make inquiry as to the *prices* of such work, as was *explicitly* stated in the proposals, but to obtain information on such items as were not by them understood.—This duty they have performed, as far as time and circumstances would permit. Your committee deem the other proposals sufficiently explicit."

The reader has now the proposals of the printers, and the report of the committee upon them, and it is but necessary to add, that John S. Wiestling, was elected printer of the English Journal—Wm and H. Hutter printers of the German Journal, and Mowry and Cameron printers of the bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Ogle remarked that he was about to move the restoration of an honorable emblem of liberty to its ancient station in that House. He wished, that when they were debating upon old soldier's bills, they might have before them the cap of liberty, to bring to memory the perils of old times.

Mr. Ogle then offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the mace, the cap of liberty, be again restored to its standing in this House which it bore in 1776, and that the Sergeant at arms be required to place the same at his right hand where he sits

Mr. Roberts wished information as to the particular object of this emblem, and why the mace of the Sergeant at arms had been withdrawn from its former situation. He had found it in one of the committee rooms. A mace was properly a symbol of power: the bundle of rods, cords, and axe representing that the one bearing them had the power to bind, scourge and destroy. With whatever propriety symbols of this description might have been used in old Rome, the use of them here was not so evident. As a general symbol of power in the officer he should have no objection to it, but not as implying a reverence for usages under despotic governments.

Mr. Ogle (holding the mace in his hand) said, it had never been in Rome, England or Holland: it had never been used as symbolical of the power of a despot: it did not represent cords and rods, to bind and scourge the people, but a band of brothers united in defence of their country. If any one by looking at it, could conceive any thing like an axe, he would give it up. He liked the liberty cap on the top; it fitted the little fellow's head so well that he wanted to see him wear it. This mace was put up in this House in 1776. We never borrowed it. It was a symbol of the band of brothers of that period. It contained the motto "By the laws only are we governed." Did this indicate any thing like rods, cords and axes to bind, scourge and cut people's heads off?—In poor houses they might find old soldiers, who could give an explanation of its symbolical meaning. There was nothing like royalty about it. It was an emblem of the independence of this country: and while he would oppose aristocratical measures, he would not destroy the emblems that put them in mind of the days that Benjamin Franklin and Anthony Wayne sat in the (Speaker's) chair. He could hardly have supposed that the Legislature would have so far forgot the struggles of the revolution as to throw it away, and he hoped that it would be restored to its old place at the inauguration to-morrow.

Mr. Holgate was also in favor of restoring the mace, not because it was a gaudy piece of furniture at the right hand of the Sergeant at arms, but because it denoted the power he possessed as an officer of the House. In former times, when the House was in session, the mace was raised: when out of session, it was put down. It had answered a useful purpose, and he had no idea, that they should refuse to restore it, because it had been used in despotic governments.

Mr. Wise moved a postponement of the resolution for the present.

Mr Ogle wished to know the reason for the motion: they understood the subject quite as well now as they would do were it postponed for a month.

Mr Baker said there was a very good reason for postponement, in the fact, that gentlemen in favor of restoring the mace could not tell why it had been pulled down. Time ought to be allowed to examine the Journals, &c.

Mr. Sutherland said he had been a member of the House when the mace had been dispensed with: it was at the session of 1813-14; in the early part of which a motion for that purpose failed, but a reconsideration afterwards took place, and the original motion prevailed by a majority of nine.

Mr. Clarke was for a postponement. They had progressed in establishing republican simplicity, and he hoped they would not turn about to restore the old badges of royalty. He recollected the period, and it was not long past, when the Judges of the Supreme Court could not walk to the court house without the sheriff before them carrying a white rod. Even the great and good Washington imitated royalty in having his levees. Adams had improved upon it; but the true republican, Jefferson, when elected to the Presidency, had done it away.—Immediately after the revolution, it would be found, that the ambassadors of this republic, had all the titles with which they had ever been honored, attached to their names in the treaties negociated by them. These titles and badges of office, were now of no more consideration than the knife that the dutch governor Knickerbocker carried with his tobacco box.

Mr. Ogle would correct the gentleman with regard to levees. Jefferson had them, so had Madison, and also Monroe, who he believed was as good a republican as either the gentleman from Westmoreland, (Mr. Clarke), or himself. Why did not the gentleman move to take down the Eagle and horses over the speaker's chair. They were not very well made any how.

Mr. Stevenson was in favor of postponement. He hoped that under the new order of things that was about to commence to morrow, they would present no new ensigns of authority. If they wished to have in view the cap of liberty, they had but to direct their eyes to the speaker's seat, where they had not only that, but the eagle, the coat of arms of the United States, and the coat of arms of Pennsylvania also.

The motion to postpone was agreed to.

Mr. Ogle offered a resolution.

Resolved, That the clerk be authorized to direct the printer of the Journal of the house, to strike off additional copies of the Journal, to enable the clerk to furnish printers of newspapers, that may apply for the same in this state.—Laid on the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Colvin offered a resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a main Bank at Harrisburgh, and such other branches as may be necessary, &c Laid on the table.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

THE INAUGURATION.

The ceremony of an inauguration is an awful one. The emotion that is visible in every countenance bears contagion with it, to resist which no ordinary nerve is required. The crowd pressing hither and thither—the variety of physiognomy and costume—the anxious look and gaping expectation—all conspire to throw the mind off its balance. But those who, by any means, are deprived of the felicity of being in the crowd, and of being compressed into the least possible size, so as to occupy the least possible space, and of running the risk of having their sides stove in, in the exertions of those beside, to catch a peep over the heads of those before, them; these look to the printer, to represent to the eye of the mind the sights that they have been so unfortunate as not to perceive with the eye of the body. The printer, however, is liable to the same jostling, and squeezing, and agitation as other folks; but his spirit becomes composed, and his person is rendered insensible to the annoyances that surround him, when he reflects upon the duty that he is called upon to perform, and the gratification that its performance will afford to his readers. Thus the painter, absorbed in his art, remains calm in the tumult of a mob or the appalling conflict of the elements.

And now to the subject. A heavy fall of snow, succeeded by light ones, had provided such facilities for, as to invite, travelling—Sleighs and carriages began to pour into Harrisburgh so early as Saturday last, and on Monday evening the streets were covered with these vehicles, and the public houses with strangers. The parade of the volunteer battalion on that evening, and their escorting into town, the Carlisle and York volunteers, caused a dull day to wear quite an animated appearance.

But Tuesday was the great day for sleighs, carriages, horse, and foot; and although the ceremony of the inauguration was not to be enacted until meridian, yet by 8 o'clock the anxious multitude began to occupy the gallery in the chamber of the house of Representatives, and by 9, when the narrator took his post, it was full enough for comfort. At 10, however, when the House came to order, the seats of the members within the bar were "double manned," and without, the spectators presented one solid mass of flesh, animated indeed, but altogether destitute of the power of locomotion. Things continued pretty nearly in this situation until the approach of the hour of twelve; except that, by the ladies' coming into the lobby, the gentlemen who had occupied the seats allotted to them, by a resolution of the House, were obliged to go out.

As the clock struck 12, Governor Hiester and the Governor elect Shulze, were discovered mounting the hill that leads to the capitol, in front of the York, Carlisle and Harrisburgh Volunteers, uncovered: escorted by the committee of the two Houses, appointed for that purpose, and accompanied by the officers of the then, and some intended to be officers of the new administration. At this period happy were they esteemed who were nigh to a window having a southern exposure; for to them alone was the pleasure afforded of seeing personages—that they had often seen before. For, as we have just said, the two Governors walked in front of a long line of the military, uncovered, and gratifying an out doors crowd, to the full as large as that within. When they reached the door leading to the Representatives' chamber, the entrance was found completely blocked up. The officers of the House were able, after great exertions, to clear the way, when the Governors took their seats to the right of the speakers of the two Houses. And now commenced a scene of uproar and confusion in the gallery that beggars all description. "Fall back," "clear the way," "shut the doors," resounded through the gallery, and was echoed by the accustomed demonstrations of terror from the ladies in the lobby. Nodding plumes, naked swords, shoving and jostling, gave no faint idea of the order that attended the deliberations of old Homer's councils.

The uproar continued 7 minutes, when the refractory were expelled the gallery, the doors were closed, and silence reigned around. The "bills of rights" were administered to the Governor elect, by the speaker of the senate, William Marks: Governor Shulze, on the conclusion of this, delivered the speech that is to be found in this day's paper: the Governors and heads of departments retired; with them the crowds of spectators vanished: and then the senators departed to their chamber.

The ceremony having been thus concluded, the two Governors, the heads of departments and other gentlemen, went to their respective lodgings, took a glass together, and separated. The sharps and flats, the full fed and careworn, whose attendance was occasioned by the desire of office, were to be seen in clusters at their several lodgings—but many a good tall fellow was seen walking moodily along, as if wondering what the d—l brought *him* here.

Inaugural Address

Of John Andrew Shulze, on his induction to the Governmental Chair of Pennsylvania.

Fellow-Citizens,—Entertaining, as I do, the opinion, that nothing should be more desirable to a good citizen than the esteem of a free people, I will not attempt to disguise the pleasure with which I now render to you my most grateful thanks for the testimony that you have given me of your confidence and regard.

And although the small services I have been enabled to perform in the course of my public duties, were wholly inadequate to the attainment of so splendid a distinction, yet I am not insensible to the expectations of my fellow-citizens as manifested in the gratifying result of the late election. For without the vanity to suppose, that they intended by their suffrages to express their approbation of my former conduct, I cannot but consider, that in this pledge of their confidence there is an implied persuasion of the purity of my motives and the soundness of my political principles. It shall therefore be my unremitted endeavor, in the administration of the affairs of the commonwealth, to justify this favorable sentiment; and to that effort, I will dedicate the utmost exertions of my humble abilities with an honest zeal for the public good.

A frequent and an anxious examination of the conduct of their magistrates, is an indispensable duty of freemen. It is essential to the preservation of liberty that it should be guarded with jealous eyes. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, though diffident of my capability of executing the arduous trust with which I have been honored, I would not deprecate, but on the contrary, would respectfully invite the attention of my fellow-citizens to the measures of their government. I must, however, bespeak their indulgence for the errors of judgment which in so difficult a station must frequently occur. All that I can additionally promise, is that my inclinations will heartily second the solemn injunctions of the obligation by which I have just bound myself to support our excellent constitution. Bred up with a profound veneration for those illustrious charters, every day of my life enforces the conviction, that they are to be ranked among the most important benefits, that human wisdom has conferred upon mankind. At any other period, it might be deemed superfluous to commend the principles which they contain, to the reverence and fostering care of my fellow-citizens. But the present times are distinguished by extraordinary events. A combination the most formidable the world ever witnessed, exists among the potentates of Europe, the object of which is nothing less than the entire prostration of the rights of man. The barriers of national independence have been forced, and a crusade carried on against the liberties of nations whose only offence was a calm and peaceful attempt to improve their political condition. We have moreover seen a despotism whose very existence is a stain upon the escutcheon of christian Europe, exercising the most unheard of atrocities upon a christian people who are struggling to be free. The "holy alliance" looked on with folded arms, whilst the Turkish barbarians were polluting the altars, plundering the temples, burning the cities, and butchering the inhabitants of christian Greece.

Neither the ties of a common faith, nor the admiration of her ancient splendor and heroic virtues, excited in the bosoms of that heartless conspiracy the least sympathy for the mother of republics. They regarded the regeneration of liberty in Greece as adverse to the cause of thrones. In support of that cause, doctrines have been promulgated by the league of despots in direct hostility to the principles on which our institutions are founded. Whether the light of freedom is destined to be extinguished in Europe, or to beam forth with brighter effulgence, we shall have equal reason to cherish the generous flame which animated the valor of our forefathers, and to preserve unsullied the liberties which they have handed down. In either case it behooves us, not only to rejoice in the advantages which we possess, in a government founded upon the consent of the people, and maintained by their authority, but from a two-fold motive of gratitude to our ancestors, and love to our children, to transmit to posterity those advantages unimpaired.

It will not be expected, fellow-citizens of the general assembly, that I should at this time attempt to call your attention to the subjects which may be proper for your consideration during the session. Your own experience and better wisdom will suggest them in the regular course of your proceedings. I can only assure you that every measure for relieving the embarrassments of the community, for the improvement of the resources of our state, and for the promotion of the public welfare, will be supported by the ready and unreserved co operation of the executive branch of the government.

You will allow me nevertheless to submit a few remarks upon one or two topics of paramount importance. Former legislatures turned their attention, with a liberality which did them great honor, to the subject of education. It must be acknowledged, however, that much remains to be accomplished in this respect, and that the requisitions of the constitution are still in a great measure unanswered. The object of the convention seems to have been, to diffuse the means of rudimental education so extensively, that they should be completely within the reach of all—the poor who could not pay for them, as well as the rich who could. Convinced that even liberty without knowledge, is but a precarious blessing, I cannot therefore too strongly recommend this subject to your consideration.

Another point which I would respectfully suggest, relates to the encouragement of industry at home. As this is a subject more peculiarly within the province of the national government, I would submit the propriety of your requesting our representation in Congress, to exert its influence in establishing a tariff, which will completely protect American manufactures. The experience of seven years, has shown that little dependence is to be placed upon the foreign demand for our agricultural products. It has been the policy of the most enlightened and prosperous nations of Europe, to exclude all articles of foreign growth or manufacture which they can themselves produce. One nation, by pursuing an opposite course, has sunk into an abyss of poverty and imbecility, though supported by all the mines of Mexico and Peru. These examples teach a lesson too intelligible to be misunderstood.

Tendering to you individually my best wishes for your personal happiness, I conclude, with a sincere prayer that our efforts and deliberations may be crowned with success in the advancement of the true interests of our constituents, and that an all-gracious Providence will shower its blessings upon the commonwealth entrusted to our charge.

J. ANDREW SHULZE.

December 16, 1823.

The Inaugural Address.—We feel no disposition to carp at the style of this production. It is sometimes turgid, and at others clumsy, but in the main well done.

This, however, by no means forecloses us in condemning the selection of topics. Some attention, in this particular, ought to be paid to the fitness of things; and while public meetings, and the Governors of states, and the President of the United States, may discourse with propriety about the affairs of Europe, we do not conceive that they ought to be the principal subject of an inaugural address, delivered by a Governor of Pennsylvania on entering upon his duties. The doctrine laid down upon the subject of education is sound. As for domestic manufactures, the protection of which we advocate in theory and practice, it is most unfortunately lugged in by the head and shoulders, to be delivered over to Congress, which has heretofore acted Jack Ketch with it. If Governor Shulze had recommended to the Legislature to pass the *usual* resolve of requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to act in the case, there would have been a reference to historical truth, striking to every one. But as for referring it to the Legislature, as a matter to be referred to Congress, we protest against the course *pugnis et calcibus*

According to our notion, an inaugural address ought to be a plain, practical, business paper, treating of affairs that come home to the business and bosoms of their constituents. Such a paper, the inaugural address of Governor Shulze is not. *Chronicle.*

OFFICE HUNTERS.

It is confidently asserted, that the number of applicants for office, at present at Harrisburgh, exceed all former example, at least fifty per cent. As the federal party had been rigidly excluded from all participation in the emoluments of office for at least twelve years prior to 1820 it was not so strange, that when the "*doors of honor and confidence*" were burst open to them by the election of Gen. Hiester, there should have been many more applicants than there were offices in the gift of the executive. But THAT FEDERALISTS, should in that respect, be out-done by their opponents,—that a party having claims to *exclusive* republicanism and patriotism, should show such avidity for the "*loaves and fishes*" of office, after an exclusion of only three years, is most extraordinary, and well worthy of reflection and remembrance.

Chambersburgh Repository.

Harrisburgh, Dec. 10.—Mr Power presented a petition from Nathaniel Patterson, brigade inspector of the first brigade of the fifteenth division of Pennsylvania militia, praying that the Auditor General may be authorized to settle his accounts, and give him credit for money charged which he has been unable to collect.

Turnpike Election.

AN ELECTION will be held at the house of Mrs. Backhouse, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, on the first Monday in January next, for President, Managers, and Treasurer of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

Jas. Irwin,

December 26, 1823.—2t *Secretary.*

Sixpence Reward.

ROBERT FLETCHER, an indented apprentice to the Printing Business, absconded from the office of the Greensburgh Gazette, on Sunday, the 14th inst. He is about five feet, five inches high, between 16 and 17 years old, light complexion and light hair. He took with him sundry old clothing, which he brought with him, and a new fine hat, and a new suit of clothes, of mixed grey cassinet, out of which he swindled the editor. He is a notorious liar, and drinks strong liquor when he can get the chance. He took advantage of the illegality of his binding, and this notice is taken of him, to caution the public against future imposition. The above reward will be given to any person who will make a good boy of him.

F. J. Cope.

Greensburgh, Dec. 19.

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE assigned my Docket and Professional Business, and transferred all papers relative thereto, to

James S. Craft, Esquire.

A gentleman whose professional character is well known. My clients may rely with confidence on his attention to their business. He is also authorized to receive all monies due me.

Duncan S. Walker.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1823—[D. 19, 4t.]

Kidd on the Sonship of Christ.

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE BY

LUKE LOOMIS,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets

PITTSBURGH,

A DISSERTATION ON THE

Eternal Sonship of Christ.

BY JAMES KIDD, D. D.

Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, &c.&c.

Price One Dollar. Dec. 19—3*

Information Wanted.

A PERSON named WILLIAM COOK, son of Robert Cook, Esq. of Milford, Queen's county, Ireland, came to this country some years ago. The last accounts received from him were dated from Hartland, Niagara, at which time he was about to start for New Orleans; since which, now nearly four years, nothing has been heard of him. A near relation, who feels very anxious respecting him, requests the different editors of papers to give this note at least one insertion, hoping that it may reach his eye, and induce him to address a letter to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, informing where he lives. The Editors will hereby confer a favor upon a disconsolate relative.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1823.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1823.

At a Stated Meeting

OF the "Independent Blues," held at the house of Florence Cotter, on the 17th inst. Capt. *Harmar Denny*, in the chair, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in testimony of respect for the gallant and patriotic services of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, as a statesman and a warrior, this company be hereafter designated by the name, style and title of the "*Jackson Independent Blues.*"

The following Preamble and Resolutions were also read, and unanimously adopted.

Inasmuch as the victory obtained on the 8th of January, 1815, at Orleans, by the gallant Jackson and his brave associates, is deserving of our grateful remembrance, as having reflected the brightest lustre upon our country and its noble defenders—It is

Resolved, That six persons be appointed as a committee of arrangement, to provide a Dinner for the members of this Company, upon the approaching anniversary of that ever memorable and glorious event.

Resolved, That as many citizens as can conveniently be accommodated, be invited to partake with us in the celebration

Resolved, That a person be selected by this company to deliver an Address upon the occasion, and in honor of the day.

Resolved, That the foregoing preceedings be published in the different papers of this city.

The electing committee for the "*Jackson Independent Blues,*" consists of Messrs. Denny, Quigley, and Nicholls, to either of whom persons desirous of joining the company may apply.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Maclean,—Whilst the Despots of Europe are forging new chains for their subjects, it is gratifying and consoling to every benevolent heart, to observe the highly favored citizens of the United States exercising the right of choosing a proper character to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of a free people—and it is just cause of congratulation, that no difficulty appears to exist in finding persons who are deemed capable of filling it; at the same time, it is to be feared, that the existing diversity of opinion, as to the merits of the several candidates, may occasion the people to be deprived of the privilege altogether.

To avert such an event, I would earnestly recommend, that, laying aside local attachments and party feelings, we set about selecting a candidate, in whom, as to every necessary qualification, *no* difference of opinion can exist—one who has shown himself capable of conceiving and executing the most stupendous plans for advancing the rising greatness of the nation, and who is, at this particular juncture, pre-eminently qualified to call forth the resources, to promote the interests, and to protect and preserve the rights and liberties of our country.

It is scarcely necessary that I should point to the name of *Clinton*—and if the sentiments of my fellow-citizens correspond with my own, I hope they will meet to express them, and hold out an example to others to go and do likewise.

Yours Respectfully, A. B.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

The Senate and Representatives, at half past ten o'clock met in the Representatives' chamber for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the election of Governor.

The returns having been opened and read by the Speaker of the Senate it appeared that

J. Andrew Shulze had	84,340	
John Andrew Shulze	4,722	
John A. Shulze	754	
Andrew Shulze	112	
		89,928
Andrew Gregg	64,157	
Andrew Gragg	53	
Andrew Greg	1	
		64,211
Majority		25,717.

And eight scattering votes

The speaker of the Senate declared J. Andrew Shulze to be duly elected Governor, and the convention adjourned.

THE PRINTING.

For the purpose of future reference, we insert the proceedings upon the choice of Printers to the House of Representatives.

The following proposals were made to the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For printing the Journal in the English Language

John S. Wiestling, asks, $20 per sheet for 1200 copies, agreeably to a resolution of the Legislature. Extra copies, and incidental work at the usual prices, $20 00

W. Peterson, asks $20 a sheet, including rule and figure work, 20 00

William Greer, asks $18 per sheet, for 1400 copies, (or the whole number of copies usually required) with good type, on medium paper of a good quality, each page to contain not less than 1500 m's in octavo form, of 16 pages. All incidental work in the same proportion, 18 00

Journal in the German Language.

Henry and William Hutter, ask $12 per sheet, on paper equal to that of the last session, for the usual number of copies—rule and figure work included—with an Index to the same, without any charge for the compilation of the same,

Jacob Stœver, asks $12 per sheet, including rule and figure work, 12 00

H. W. Peterson, asks $10 a sheet—Usual number of copies, 10,00

Henry C. Marthens, asks $12 per sheet, for 400 copies, each page to contain 1500 m's, including rule and figure work, and compiling Index thereto without any charge, on a good quality of paper.

For Printing the Bills.

Mowry & Cameron, ask	$1 00 per page.
H. W. Peterson,	1 00 per page
Nathaniel Henrie, asks	1 00 per page
William Greer, asks,	0 75 cents per page, on good cap or writing paper, each page to be of the usual size of 1200 m's.

On motion of Mr. Huss, a committee was appointed, by which the report following was made.

The committee appointed to make a more explicit arrangement of proposals for printing the Journals and bills of this House,

REPORT: That they have had the subject under consideration, and from the most diligent inquiry and examination they have been able to make, it would appear, that the words "extra copies, and incidental work at the usual prices" (in the proposal of John S. Wiestling) mean or may be understood to mean, that extra copies of the journals, above the number of 1200, may be charged for at $1 25 cents per copy, as was done in 1815-16, when 350 extra copies were required.—That incidental work such as reports, &c. may be charged for at any rate, not exceeding the highest price heretofore paid for similar work, say in 1815-16, $37 was paid for printing the journals

H. W. Peterson will print 1375 copies of the English journal for $20 a sheet, and make no extra charge for rule and figure work, at the rate of $20 per sheet.—German journals for $10 a sheet including rule and figure work, and will compile an index *gratis*.—Incidental work at the rate of common job prices now established among printers, being one dollar per quire, on foolscap paper, and he will print the bills for one dollar per page, on good quality of paper.

It has not been the object of your committee to make inquiry as to the *prices* of such work, as was *explicitly* stated in the proposals, but to obtain information on such items as were not by them understood.—This duty they have performed, as far as time and circumstances would permit. Your committee deem the other proposals sufficiently explicit."

The reader has now the proposals of the printers, and the report of the committee upon them, and it is but necessary to add, that John S. Wiestling, was elected printer of the English Journal—Wm and H. Hutter printers of the German Journal, and Mowry and Cameron printers of the bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Ogle remarked that he was about to move the restoration of an honorable emblem of liberty to its ancient station in that House. He wished, that when they were debating upon old soldier's bills, they might have before them the cap of liberty, to bring to memory the perils of old times.

Mr. Ogle then offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the mace, the cap of liberty, be again restored to its standing in this House which it bore in 1776, and that the Sergeant at arms be required to place the same at his right hand where he sits

Mr. Roberts wished information as to the particular object of this emblem, and why the mace of the Sergeant at arms had been withdrawn from its former situation. He had found it in one of the committee rooms. A mace was properly a symbol of power: the bundle of rods, cords, and axe representing that the one bearing them had the power to bind, scourge and destroy. With whatever propriety symbols of this description might have been used in old Rome, the use of them here was not so evident. As a general symbol of power in the officer he should have no objection to it, but not as implying a reverence for usages under despotic governments.

Mr. Ogle (holding the mace in his hand) said, it had never been in Rome, England or Holland: it had never been used as symbolical of the power of a despot: it did not represent cords and rods, to bind and scourge the people, but a band of brothers united in defence of their country. If any one by looking at it, could conceive any thing like an axe, he would give it up. He liked the liberty cap on the top; it fitted the little fellow's head so well that he wanted to see him wear it. This mace was put up in this House in 1776. We never borrowed it. It was a symbol of the band of brothers of that period. It contained the motto "By the laws only are we governed." Did this indicate any thing like rods, cords and axes to bind, scourge and cut people's heads off?—In poor houses they might find old soldiers, who could give an explanation of its symbolical meaning. There was nothing like royalty about it. It was an emblem of the independence of this country: and while he would oppose aristocratical measures, he would not destroy the emblems that put them in mind of the days that Benjamin Franklin and Anthony Wayne sat in the (Speaker's) chair. He could hardly have supposed that the Legislature would have so far forgot the struggles of the revolution as to throw it away, and he hoped that it would be restored to its old place at the inauguration to-morrow.

Mr. Holgate was also in favor of restoring the mace, not because it was a gaudy piece of furniture at the right hand of the Sergeant at arms, but because it denoted the power he possessed as an officer of the House. In former times, when the House was in session, the mace was raised: when out of session, it was put down. It had answered a useful purpose, and he had no idea, that they should refuse to restore it, because it had been used in despotic governments.

Mr. Wise moved a postponement of the resolution for the present.

Mr Ogle wished to know the reason for the motion: they understood the subject quite as well now as they would do were it postponed for a month.

Mr Baker said there was a very good reason for postponement, in the fact, that gentlemen in favor of restoring the mace could not tell why it had been pulled down. Time ought to be allowed to examine the Journals, &c.

Mr. Sutherland said he had been a member of the House when the mace had been dispensed with: it was at the session of 1813-14; in the early part of which a motion for that purpose failed, but a reconsideration afterwards took place and the original motion prevailed by a majority of nine.

Mr. Clarke was for a postponement. They had progressed in establishing republican simplicity, and he hoped they would not turn about to restore the old badges of royalty. He recollected the period, and it was not long past, when the Judges of the Supreme Court could not walk to the court house without the sheriff before them carrying a white rod. Even the great and good Washington imitated royalty in having his levees. Adams had improved upon it; but the true republican, Jefferson, when elected to the Presidency, had done it away.—Immediately after the revolution, it would be found, that the ambassadors of this republic, had all the titles with which they had ever been honored, attached to their names in the treaties negociated by them. These titles and badges of office, were now of no more consideration than the knife that the dutch governor Knickerbocker carried with his tobacco box.

Mr. Ogle would correct the gentleman with regard to levees. Jefferson had them, so had Madison, and also Monroe, who he believed was as good a republican as either the gentleman from Westmoreland, (Mr. Clarke), or himself. Why did not the gentleman move to take down the Eagle and horses over the speaker's chair. They were not very well made any how.

Mr. Stevenson was in favor of postponement. He hoped that under the new order of things that was about to commence to morrow, they would present no new ensigns of authority. If they wished to have in view the cap of liberty, they had but to direct their eyes to the speaker's seat, where they had not only that, but the eagle, the coat of arms of the United States, and the coat of arms of Pennsylvania also.

The motion to postpone was agreed to.

Mr. Ogle offered a resolution.

Resolved, That the clerk be authorized to direct the printer of the Journal of the house, to strike off additional copies of the Journal, to enable the clerk to furnish printers of newspapers, that may apply for the same in this state.—Laid on the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Colvin offered a resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a main Bank at Harrisburgh, and such other branches as may be necessary, &c Laid on the table.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

THE INAUGURATION.

The ceremony of an inauguration is an awful one. The emotion that is visible in every countenance bears contagion with it, to resist which no ordinary nerve is required. The crowd pressing hither and thither—the variety of physiognomy and costume—the anxious look and gaping expectation—all conspire to throw the mind off its balance. But those who, by any means, are deprived of the felicity of being in the crowd, and of being compressed into the least possible size, so as to occupy the least possible space, and of running the risk of having their sides stove in, in the exertions of those beside, to catch a peep over the heads of those before, them; these look to the printer, to represent to the eye of the mind the sights that they have been so unfortunate as not to perceive with the eye of the body. The printer, however, is liable to the same jostling, and squeezing, and agitation as other folks; but his spirit becomes composed, and his person is rendered insensible to the annoyances that surround him, when he reflects upon the duty that he is called upon to perform, and the gratification that its performance will afford to his readers. Thus the painter, absorbed in his art, remains calm in the tumult of a mob or the appalling conflict of the elements

And now to the subject. A heavy fall of snow, succeeded by light ones, had provided such facilities for, as to invite, travelling.—Sleighs and carriages began to pour into Harrisburgh so early as Saturday last, and on Monday evening the streets were covered with these vehicles, and the public houses with strangers. The parade of the volunteer battalion on that evening, and their escorting into town, the Carlisle and York volunteers, caused a dull day to wear quite an animated appearance.

But Tuesday was the great day for sleighs, carriages, horse, and foot; and although the ceremony of the inauguration was not to be enacted until meridian, yet by 8 o'clock the anxious multitude began to occupy the gallery in the chamber of the house of Representatives, and by 9, when the narrator took his post, it was full enough for comfort. At 10, however, when the House came to order, the seats of the members within the bar were "double manned," and without, the spectators presented one solid mass of flesh, animated indeed, but altogether destitute of the power of locomotion. Things continued pretty nearly in this situation until the approach of the hour of twelve; except that, by the ladies' coming into the lobby, the gentlemen who had occupied the seats allotted to them, by a resolution of the House, were obliged to go out

As the clock struck 12, Governor Hiester and the Governor elect Shulze, were discovered mounting the hill that leads to the capitol, in front of the York, Carlisle and Harrisburgh Volunteers, uncovered: escorted by the committee of the two Houses, appointed for that purpose, and accompanied by the officers of the then, and some intended to be officers of the now administration. At this period happy were they esteemed who were nigh to a window having a southern exposure; for to them alone was the pleasure afforded of seeing personages—that they had often seen before. For, as we have just said, the two Governors walked in front of a long line of the military, uncovered, and gratifying an out doors crowd, to the full as large as that within. When they reached the door leading to the Representatives' chamber, the entrance was found completely blocked up. The officers of the House were able, after great exertions, to clear the way, when the Governors took their seats to the right of the speakers of the two Houses. And now commenced a scene of uproar and confusion in the gallery that beggars all description. "Fall back," "clear the way," "shut the doors," resounded through the gallery, and was echoed by the accustomed demonstrations of terror from the ladies in the lobby. Nodding plumes, naked swords, shoving and jostling, gave no faint idea of the order that attended the deliberations of old Homer's councils.

The uproar continued 7 minutes, when the refractory were expelled the gallery, the doors were closed, and silence reigned around. The oaths of office were administered to the Governor elect, by the speaker of the senate, William Marks: Governor Shulze, on the conclusion of this, delivered the speech that is to be found in this day's paper: the Governors and heads of departments retired; with them the crowds of spectators vanished: and then the senators departed to their chamber.

The ceremony having been thus concluded, the two Governors, the heads of departments and other gentlemen, went to their respective lodgings, took a glass together, and separated. The sharps and flats, the full fed and care-worn, whose attendance was occasioned by the desire of office, were to be seen in clusters at their several lodgings—but many a good tall fellow was seen walking moodily along, as if wondering what the d—l brought *him* here.

Inaugural Address

Of John Andrew Shulze, on his induction to the Governmental Chair of Pennsylvania.

Fellow-Citizens,—Entertaining, as I do, the opinion, that nothing should be more desirable to a good citizen than the esteem of a free people, I will not attempt to disguise the pleasure with which I now render to you my most grateful thanks for the testimony that you have given me of your confidence and regard.

And although the small services I have been enabled to perform in the course of my public duties, were wholly inadequate to the attainment of so splendid a distinction, yet I am not insensible to the expectations of my fellow citizens as manifested in the gratifying result of the late election. For without the vanity to suppose, that they intended by their suffrages to express their approbation of my former conduct, I cannot but consider, that in this pledge of their confidence there is an implied persuasion of the purity of my motives and the soundness of my political principles. It shall therefore be my unremitted endeavor, in the administration of the affairs of the commonwealth, to justify this favorable sentiment, and to that effort, I will dedicate the utmost exertions of my humble abilities with an honest zeal for the public good.

A frequent and an anxious examination of the conduct of their magistrates, is an indispensable duty of freemen. It is essential to the preservation of liberty that it should be guarded with jealous eyes. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, though diffident of my capability of executing the arduous trust with which I have been honored, I would not deprecate, but on the contrary, would respectfully invite the attention of my fellow-citizens to the measures of their government. I must, however, bespeak their indulgence for the errors of judgment which in so difficult a station must frequently occur. All that I can additionally promise, is that my inclinations will heartily second the solemn injunctions of the obligation by which I have just bound myself to support our excellent constitution. Bred up with a profound veneration for those illustrious charters, every day of my life enforces the conviction, that they are to be ranked among the most important benefits, that human wisdom has conferred upon mankind. At any other period, it might be deemed superfluous to commend the principles which they contain, to the reverence and fostering care of my fellow-citizens. But the present times are distinguished by extraordinary events. A combination the most formidable the world ever witnessed, exists among the potentates of Europe, the object of which is nothing less than the entire prostration of the rights of man. The barriers of national independence have been forced, and a crusade carried on against the liberties of nations whose only offence was a calm and peaceful attempt to improve their political condition. We have moreover seen a despotism whose very existence is a stain upon the escutcheon of christian Europe, exercising the most unheard of atrocities upon a christian people who are struggling to be free. The "holy alliance" looked on with folded arms, whilst the Turkish barbarians were polluting the altars, plundering the temples, burning the cities, and butchering the inhabitants of christian Greece.

Neither the ties of a common faith, nor the admiration of her ancient splendor and heroic virtues, excited in the bosoms of that heartless conspiracy the least sympathy for the mother of republics. They regarded the regeneration of liberty in Greece as adverse to the cause of thrones. In support of that cause, doctrines have been promulgated by the league of despots in direct hostility to the principles on which our institutions are founded. Whether the light of freedom is destined to be extinguished in Europe, or to beam forth with brighter effulgence, we shall have equal reason to cherish the generous flame which animated the valor of our forefathers, and to preserve unsullied the liberties which they have handed down. In either case it behooves us, not only to rejoice in the advantages which we possess, in a government founded upon the consent of the people, and maintained by their authority, but from a two-fold motive of gratitude to our ancestors, and love to our children, to transmit to posterity those advantages unimpaired.

It will not be expected, fellow-citizens of the general assembly, that I should at this time attempt to call your attention to the subjects which may be proper for your consideration during the session. Your own experience and better wisdom will suggest them in the regular course of your proceedings. I can only assure you that every measure for relieving the embarrassments of the community, for the improvement of the resources of our state, and for the promotion of the public welfare, will be supported by the ready and unreserved co operation of the executive branch of the government.

You will allow me nevertheless to submit a few remarks upon one or two topics of paramount importance. Former legislatures turned their attention, with a liberality which did them great honor, to the subject of education. It must be acknowledged, however, that much remains to be accomplished in this respect, and that the requisitions of the constitution are still in a great measure unanswered. The object of the convention seems to have been, to diffuse the means of rudimental education so extensively, that they should be completely within the reach of all—the poor who could not pay for them, as well as the rich who could. Convinced that even liberty without knowledge, is but a precarious blessing, I cannot therefore too strongly recommend this subject to your consideration.

Another point which I would respectfully suggest, relates to the encouragement of industry at home. As this is a subject more peculiarly within the province of the national government, I would submit the propriety of your requesting our representation in Congress, to exert its influence in establishing a tariff, which will completely protect American manufactures. The experience of seven years, has shown that little dependence is to be placed upon the foreign demand for our agricultural products. It has been the policy of the most enlightened and prosperous nations of Europe, to exclude all articles of foreign growth or manufacture which they can themselves produce. One nation, by pursuing an opposite course, has sunk into an abyss of poverty and imbecility, though supported by all the mines of Mexico and Peru. These examples teach a lesson too intelligible to be misunderstood.

Tendering to you individually my best wishes for your personal happiness, I conclude, with a sincere prayer that our efforts and deliberations may be crowned with success in the advancement of the true interests of our constituents, and that an all-gracious Providence will shower its blessings upon the commonwealth entrusted to our charge.

J. ANDREW SHULZE.

December 16, 1823.

The Inaugural Address.—We feel no disposition to carp at the style of this production. It is sometimes turgid, and at others clumsy, but in the main well done.

This, however, by no means forecloses us in condemning the selection of topics. Some attention, in this particular, ought to be paid to the fitness of things; and while public meetings, and the Governors of states, and the President of the United States, may discourse with propriety about the affairs of Europe, we do not conceive that they ought to be the principal subject of an inaugural address, delivered by a Governor of Pennsylvania on entering upon his duties. The doctrine laid down upon the subject of education is sound. As for domestic manufactures, the protection of which we advocate in theory and practice, it is most unfortunately lugged in by the head and shoulders, to be delivered over to Congress, which has heretofore acted Jack Ketch with it. If Governor Shulze had recommended to the Legislature to pass the *usual* resolve of requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to act in the case, there would have been a reference to historical truth, striking to every one. But as for referring it to the Legislature, as a matter to be referred to Congress, we protest against the course *pugnis et calcibus*

According to our notion, an inaugural address ought to be a plain, practical, business paper, treating of affairs that come home to the business and bosoms of their constituents. Such a paper, the inaugural address of Governor Shulze is not. *Chronicle.*

OFFICE HUNTERS.

It is confidently asserted, that the number of applicants for office, at present at Harrisburgh, exceed all former example, at least fifty per cent. As the federal party had been rigidly excluded from all participation in the emoluments of office for at least twelve years prior to 1820 it was not so strange, that when the "*doors of honor and confidence*" were burst open to them by the election of Gen. Hiester, there should have been many more applicants than there were offices in the gift of the executive. BUT THAT FEDERALISTS, should in that respect, be out-done by their opponents,—that a party having claims to *exclusive* republicanism and patriotism, should show such avidity for the "*loaves and fishes*" of office, after an exclusion of only three years, is most extraordinary, and well worthy of reflection and remembrance

Chambersburgh Repository.

Harrisburgh, Dec. 10.—Mr. Power presented a petition from Nathaniel Patterson, brigade inspector of the first brigade of the fifteenth division of Pennsylvania militia, praying that the Auditor General may be authorized to settle his accounts, and give him credit for money charged which he has been unable to collect

Turnpike Election.

AN ELECTION will be held at the house of Mrs. Backhouse, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, on the first Monday in January next, for President, Managers, and Treasurer of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

Jas. Irwin,

December 26, 1823.—2t *Secretary.*

Sixpence Reward

ROBERT FLETCHER, an indented apprentice to the Printing Business, absconded from the office of the Greensburgh Gazette, on Sunday, the 14th inst. He is about five feet, five inches high, between 16 and 17 years old, light complexion and light hair. He took with him sundry old clothing, which he brought with him, and a new fine hat, and a new suit of clothes, of mixed grey cassinet, out of which he swindled the editor. He is a notorious liar, and drinks strong liquor when he can get the chance. He took advantage of the illegality of his binding, and this notice is taken of him, to caution the public against future imposition. The above reward will be given to any person who will make a good boy of him.

F. J. Cope.

Greensburgh, Dec. 19.

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE assigned my Docket and Professional Business, and transferred all papers relative thereto, to

James S. Craft, Esquire.

A gentleman whose professional character is well known. My clients may rely with confidence on his attention to their business. He is also authorized to receive all monies due me.

Duncan S. Walker.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1823—[D. 19, 4t.]

Kidd on the Sonship of Christ.

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE BY

LUKE LOOMIS,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets

PITTSBURGH,

A DISSERTATION ON THE

Eternal Sonship of Christ.

BY JAMES KIDD, D. D.

Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, &c.&c.

Price One Dollar. Dec. 19—3*

Information Wanted.

A PERSON named WILLIAM COOK, son of Robert Cook, Esq. of Milford, Queen's county, Ireland, came to this country some years ago. The last accounts received from him were dated from Hartland, Niagara, at which time he was about to start for New Orleans; since which, now nearly four years, nothing has been heard of him. A near relation, who feels very anxious respecting him, requests the different editors of papers to give this note at least one insertion, hoping that it may reach his eye, and induce him to address a letter to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, informing where he lives. The Editors will hereby confer a favor upon a disconsolate relative.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1823.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1823.

☞ To make room for advertisements, we have been obliged to omit several paragraphs of Intelligence, the Exchange List, &c.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"Harrisburgh, Dec. 20.

"The Presidential question occupies as much attention here as any subject of legislation. The Tennessee resolutions against a congressional caucus nomination, were communicated by Governor Hiester to the respective houses of assembly, but the majority refused to act on them.—Great pains have been taken by the friends of Calhoun and Crawford to put Gen. Jackson's pretensions aside, and when the sly dogs of the former description thought they were "killing Ned," the last were laughing at them in their sleeves, for it is now generally acknowledged that the contest will be between Crawford and Jackson, as the only candidates. Crawford will be backed by a caucus; Jackson by the people.

"Few matters of importance have as yet been agitated in the legislature. A flourish was made by Mr. Shippen with a resolution approving a part of President Monroe's Message; but after the young man had exposed himself in a long speech, the affair passed off in smoke. The inauguration engrossed attention in the fore part of the week, and was, if not a very splendid or dignified performance, one that was well attended. The people came in from all points, and were of all characters, and so a pretty dust was kicked up by them in the House, which Governor Shulze ought to have been taking the oaths. Fortunately no lives were lost; but the females, who had been overcome by curiosity, to visit the scene, were nearly frightened to death.—Mr. Shulze delivered his speech, as it was written before him, "with due emphasis and proper discretion," and every office hunter in Harrisburgh declared that it was done better than on any previous occasion: even down to the vernacular pronunciation, and the splitting of sentences to catch wind, they admired his beauties.

"Some of the patriots, who, in order to get into the legislature, had promised to get their neighbors commissions of the peace from Gov. Shulze, are in a very bad humor with Gov. Hiester for anticipating them in a supply of this kind of commodity; and they have even gone so far as to threaten to turn them all out, by address to the present chief. Nothing, however, has yet been done in it; and it is questionable if any thing will, for they will have enough to do to keep order in their own camp, without going back to regulate Gov. Hiester's.

"A Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General have been appointed. The first, Molton C Rogers, is from the state of Delaware a few years, where he was a staunch federalist.—The second, Frederick Smith, is of Reading, was originally a federalist, then a democrat, then a quid, and from 1811 to this day, a professing democrat. This is surely to be an administration of *moderating* democrats."

A Caucus of members of Congress was to be held at Washington City, on Saturday night last, to nominate a President: we have not heard the result; but no doubt Crawford was nominated.—It is said this state was to be represented in Caucus by Mr. Lowrie alone, and several states were not to be represented in it all.

Governor Shulze, by way of setting a good example, or rather, as his friends say, to avoid parade, made his late trip from Lebanon to Harrisburgh, on the Sabbath day.

Mr Audenried has offered a resolution for the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Accounts from Greece are contradictory.—Those most entitled to belief are favorable.

The students of Yale College have forwarded $500 to the treasurer of the Greek Fund, in New-York.

Right Rev. Bishop Whit epresided at a meeting favorable to the Greeks in Philad'a. Committees were appointed to collect contributions; and clergymen, throughout the state, were requested to take up collections, to be forwarded to *Wm. Meredith*, Esq. treasurer of the Greek Fund. Philadelphia.

The small pox is in Baltimore.

A convention of Manufacturers from different states is shortly to be held in New-York.

It is suggested, says the Cleaveland Herald, that Charles Hammond, Esq will be appointed Reporter to the Supreme court of Ohio, under the law of last winter establishing a Court in Bank.

Sir Walter Scott's new novel is called "St. Ronan's Well."

Washington Irving has finished writing a new novel, in England.

Capt. *Parry*, was to be married, on his return from his late Voyage of Discovery, to the sister of Capt. Sabine, who accompanied him on his first voyage. The lady has jilted h and the shock to his feelings has injured his health. "He could smile at the horrors and dangers of the frigid zone, but the cruelty and coldness of his betrothed was too much for him." The wits call him the "Ice King."

The crew of the Frigate United States have purchased 1000 volumes for the library of that vessel.

The idea of a Winter Rail Way on the Canal or Tow Path in New York may possibly be subjected to experiment. The Way and a Horse Walk might be so elevated as not to be obstructed by the ordinary snows.

A representation, on effigies, of the tortures of the Inquisition, is exhibiting at New-York.

Produce to the value of $3,500,000, passed Louisville, down the Ohio, in 1822.

Three-fourths of the town of Saropta, belonging to Russia, has been destroyed by fire.

Ringo's wife, and a sister and brother, are in London, in low circumstances.

The trial of Mr. Harvey, of the Sunday Times, was going on in London, for a libel on the King of England, in charging him with being lately affected with his father's malady—insanity.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Several articles hinting darkly at plots and conspiracies, have lately appeared in the newspapers at New Orleans, and such was the profound and solemn mystery preserved, that we almost began to think of the horrors of St. Domingo. We have this morning, however, received New Orleans papers to the 23d ult. by which it appears that it was all a hum-bug—

for Mayor, Recorder, Attorney General, Treasurer, Judges and all the long train imposed upon by an old black calendar, whose object was to effect an escape amidst the confusion of his own mischief. The fellow had the adroitness to rally the New Orleans Legion into the field, and it appears that under pretence of leading Gen. Laronde and his forces to the encampment of the conspirators, he gave them a wild goose chase of about two days through a hideous swamp, before they detected the imposition. The editor of the Louisiana Advertiser declares that the Mayor and public officers, who arranged the expedition, acted with folly—that they created unnecessary alarm—that they treated many respectable citizens with contempt—and that the whole business from the beginning to the end, was one of the most ridiculous And gasconading military movements ever made in any country, and as such deserves the most pointed ridicule.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

Paris, Oct. 3.

The following is from the Augsburgh Gazette, of the 27th ult. We are assured that the interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria, at Czernowitsch, is to determine definitively a new *ultimatum*, to be proposed to the Porte by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, and in the first line of which will be a formal demand of the prompt revocation of the measures adopted against the navigation of the Black Sea. It is even asserted that a very short term will be given to the Divan to reply in a categorical manner An extraordinary Courier has been despatched to Constantinople, with an invitation to Lord Strangford, to go to Czernowitsch, to take part in the deliberations.

Married,

Yesterday evening, by the Rev Mr. Bruce, Mr. *William Grannis*, to Miss *Rachel Shannon*—both of this city.

Died,

On the 18th inst. Mrs. JANE MATTHEWS, consort of Mr. James Matthews, in the 20th year of her age, of a lingering consumption, which she bore with christian fortitude. She was a loving wife, affectionate parent, beloved by all who knew her, and a worthy member of society.

[*Mercury.*

Boat News.

Departed, Dec. 20. K. B. Pittsburgh Fencible, 40 tons, A. Hart, owner, Dickey, master, for Cincinnati, freight.

☞ THE RIVER, which had been low for some weeks, has, within two days past, risen about fifteen feet.

Western University of Penn'a.

A MEETING of the Trustees will be held at 6 o'clock, P. M. on *Monday, 5th January next*: Pittsburgh, Dec. 26, 1823—2t

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$10,000 for $6!

THE above handsome Capital, being a comfortable fortune, may now be obtained for $6, the price of a Ticket, in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

This popular and brilliant Lottery is to be determined on the 3d of January next, and the whole scheme distributed among adventurers, in five minutes. Prizes payable fifteen days after the Drawing. Purchase now, and you secure a chance—perchance the $10,000—and aid in advancing a national and deserving undertaking.

New-Year's Gifts.

1	of	$10,000	1	of	$5,000
2		2,663	2		1,000
10		500	39		100
39		50	78		25
429		12	4446		6

Those who will purchase a ticket, a share, or a package therein, will contribute something towards the promotion of the very important object for which these Lotteries were granted, as well as be liable to receive a very great and acceptable reward.

Whole Tickets,	$6	*Quarter*	$1 50
Half	3	*Eighths*	75

FOR SALE AT

Eichbaum & Johnston's BOOKSTORE.

Corner of Market & Second Sts.

Pittsburgh, Dec 26.

I wish to Rent

Two Ware-Houses,

On Front-Street,

Adjoining John D. Davis's Auction Store.

Henry Holdship.

Dec. 26.—3t

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR,

OF PRIME QUALITY,

BY THE BARREL,

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 26, 1823—tf.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

THE REV. MR. KURTZ, Minister of the German Congregation, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he intends opening a SCHOOL, in which the *GERMAN LANGUAGE* will be taught grammatically, and on the most approved plan. For further information, please to call at his house, in Smithfield street, corner of Strawberry alley.

Dec. 26—3t.

Abraham Lewis,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he continues to carry on the

Boot & Shoe Blacking Business,

in the cellar opposite Col. Ramsay's Hotel, in Wood-street. He will pay the strictest attention to business, and be thankful for employment. His charge to each customer, is 75 cents per month, in payment for which he will receive all kinds of SECOND HAND CLOTHING.

Dec. 26, 1823.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry,

On Wednesday, the 7th day of January next, at 10 o'clock,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac Craig, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of Ground, situate in Pittsburgh, and marked in the plan thereof No. 154; bounded by Water street, by lot No. 153, by Front street, and by lot No. 155; containing in breadth, on Water street, sixty feet, and extending from Water to Front street; on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Isaac Craig, at the suit of John Davis.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Gen. John Wilkins, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to the following Lots and pieces of Ground, situate in the City of Pittsburgh, with the improvements, buildings and appurtenances as thereunto belonging, to wit:—lot No. 285, fronting and binding on Wood street, from the corner of Second street to the corner of Third street, 160 feet, and extending back from said corners on Second and Third streets 60 feet, to the line of lot No. 286; upon which are erected, at the corner of Third street, a two story front and back building of brick: Also, adjoining the same, a three story brick house, fronting on Wood street, with an extensive three story back building of brick, and several frame tenements, occupied as shops *ALSO*, lot No. 286, adjoining the foregoing, extending in length 160 feet, from Second to Third streets, and fronting on each of the same streets 60 feet; upon which a portion of the back parts of the brick buildings aforesaid are situate, and also several frame tenements.—*ALSO*, a portion of lot No. 287, adjoining the last mentioned and described lot, bounded by the same, its whole length from Second to Third streets being 160 feet; bounded also by Third street, by part of lot No. 288, by a portion of the same lot No. 287, formerly owned by Charles Mathews, dec. and by second street, having a front on Third street of 60 feet, and on Second street of thirty feet; being the whole of lot No. 287 except the part formerly owned by the said Mathews, and upon which is erected a large frame stable. *ALSO*, a portion of lot No. 288, bounded and binding on Third street thirty feet, by part of lot No. 287, by ground formerly belonging to Charles Mathews, deceased, by Second street, by part of lot No. 289, and by ground belonging to Lydia Jones, having a front on Second street of 60 feet, and running along the line of lot No. 287, from Second to Third street, 160 feet, being the whole of lot No. 288 except thirty by fifty feet, owned by Lydia Jones, and on which are erected two frame dwelling houses, two stories high, fronting on Second street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Wilkins, dec. at the suit of Peter Kintner, et. al.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Davis, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 394, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on the Diamond, at the distance of twenty feet northwardly from Diamond Alley, and running by the Diamond northwardly twenty feet, thence eastwardly a parallel line with Diamond Alley, about 120 feet, more or less to a private alley, thence by the same southwardly twenty feet, and thence by ground of Boyle Irwin westwardly to the place of beginning; on which is erected a two story brick house with a two story back building thereto Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Joseph Davis, at the suit of Thomas Jones.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Archibald Richmond, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 413, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded by Fifth street, by lot No 414, and by other parts of the said No 413, belonging to said Richmond and Mr. Crail; containing in front on Fifth street thirty feet, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet, be the same more or less; under and subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. *ALSO*, of, in and to one other part of the said lot No 413, bounded by Fifth street, by the above mentioned piece of ground, by other parts of the said lot, belonging to the said Richmond and Alexander Wills, and by lot No. 412; containing in front on Fifth street thirty feet, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet, be the same more or less; under and subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. *ALSO*, of, in and to one other part of the said lot No. 413, bounded by Virgin Alley, by ground of Alex. Wills, by the above mentioned two pieces of ground, and by part of the said lot belonging to Mr. Crail; containing in front on Virgin Alley 13 feet, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet, be the same more or less; under and subject to a yearly ground rent of nineteen dollars and fifty cents; on which said three lots of ground are several frame buildings erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Archibald Richmond, at the suit of M'Clurgs and M'Knight.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Shaeffer, of, in and to two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and marked in the plan thereof Nos. 67 and 68; bounded by Water street, by lot No. 66, by the Allegheny River and by Walnut street; containing in breadth 100 feet, and in length or depth from Water street to the Allegheny River; on which is erected a two story brick house, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Shaeffer, at the suit of Sampson & Kelly.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Robinson, Jr. of, in and to three Out Lots, in the Reserved Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, Nos. 243, 252, and 255; each containing ten acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Robinson, Jr. at the suit of William Shiras.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Graham, deceased, in the lands of his administrators, of, in and to three contiguous Lots or pieces of ground, situate in Pitt township in said county, being part of out lot No. 8, in the manor of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows: One of the said lots beginning on the south side of the great road or extension of Second street, and running by Beale & Waite's lots southwardly down to the corner of Williams & Redmond's lot, so as to include the spring house, thence by the said Williams & Redmond's lot westwardly a parallel line with the said road sixty feet, thence northwardly a parallel line with the first line to the road aforesaid, and thence by the same eastwardly sixty feet to the place of beginning; with the following piece attatched to and part of the same, viz. being 12 feet wide, and extending from the said lot westwardly to a thirty foot street which runs between Thomas Greenough's and Edward Encell's house, adjoining Williams and Redmond's line; the whole being subject to a yearly ground rent of 72 dollars —One other of the said lots or pieces of ground, beginning at the south east corner of Thomas Greenough's spring house, and running westwardly by the south wall of the said spring house, and containing a straight line of 142 feet or thereabouts, to a locust post, thence southwardly, on a direct line with the east end of Thomas Greenough's dwelling house fronting first, thence westwardly a parallel line with the said dwelling house about twenty-seven feet to a street which runs between Greenough's and Encell's from the great road to the Monongahela River, and thence along the east side of said street to the said river, and thence up said river to a point where a line drawn in a range with the east end of said spring house would strike said river, and thence by the said line northwardly to the beginning: subject to a yearly ground rent of 40 dollars.—And the other of said lots beginning on the south side of the great road at the northwest corner of ground formerly demised by Thomas Greenough to John Gorman and Redmond, and running by said road westwardly sixteen feet, thence southwardly to the line of a piece of ground twelve feet wide formerly demised by Thomas Greenough to Gorman and Richmond; thence by the said line eastwardly sixteen feet; and thence northwardly to the place of beginning—subject to a yearly ground rent of twenty dollars—together with all and singular the brewery, malthouse, kiln, dwelling houses, buildings and improvements respectively lying and being in and upon the said described pieces of ground —And also all the right, title, interest and claim, of the said Robert Graham, deceased, in his life time, of, in and to a part of lot No. 339 in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on Fourth-street, thence by a part of the said lot lately conveyed by the said Graham to Philip Smith, northwardly sixty feet to the jail lot, thence by the jail lot westwardly twenty feet, thence parallel with jail alley sixty feet to Fourth street, and thence by Fourth street twenty feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, appurtenances, ways and privileges thereunto belonging; subject to the ground rent, in connection with the adjoining piece of ground, of 60 dollars per annum —Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Graham, deceased at the suit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Alexander Kennedy, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of Henry Morrow on the east, Alexander Kennedy on the south and east, and Thomas Wilson on the north; containing one acre, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Alexander Kennedy at the suit of Hugh Donaldson, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of George Robinson, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to two lots or pieces of ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, one of them being the half of lot No 200, bounded by Water street, by lot No. 299, by the other half of the said lot No. 200, and by lot No. 201; containing in front on Water street 60 feet, and extending back eighty feet, more or less:—and the other of the said lots being numbered 201, bounded by Water street, by lot No. 200, by Front street, and by lot No. 202; and containing in front 60 feet, and extending from Water to Front streets. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Robinson, dec. at the suit of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Marshal Jones, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in St. Clair township, on the south side of the Monongahela River, marked in the plan of the Coal Hill lots No. 56; bounded on the north by the road or by lots of the heirs of John Ormsby, on the east by lot No. 57, on the south by Manor land, and on the west by lot No 55; containing in breadth about eight perches, and extending in length from the road or Ormsby's ground to High street, or the Manor land.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Marshal Jones, at the suit of Wm. A. Nelson and Thomas Stewart.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Lorain, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in Pine township, Allegheny county, bounded by land of A. Burchfield, Mary Moon, Philip Server, and others, containing three hundred acres and allowance, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Lorain, at the suit of W. W. Fetterman, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Benjamin Kindrick, of, in and to a certain piece of Ground, situate in Pittsburgh, and marked in the plan of lots laid out by the trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy, No. 13, and being part of the lot marked in the general plan of Pittsburgh No 293; bounded on the west by Smithfield street, on the south by an alley, on the east by an alley, and on the west by lot No. 14; containing in front on Smithfield street, twenty-two feet and an half, more or less, and running back to an alley 60 feet, more or less, (under and subject to a yearly ground rent of 45 dollars,) on which is erected a large three story brick house —Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Benjamin Kindrick, at the suit of John B. Trevor.

Also.

All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Col. Dunning M'Nair of, in and to the following described property, to wit: 369 acres of land, and allowance, surveyed and patented on location No. 649, dated 3d April, 1769, and duly conveyed to defendant, by Dr. William Smith, by deed, bearing date 10th April 1797, in Wilkins township; adjoining lands of James Horner, lands late of Michael Gratz and others —321 acres and allowance, adjoining lands surveyed on location No. 649, dated 3d April 1769, and lands surveyed on location, in the name of Levy Andrew Levy, dated 3d April, 1769, and lands of John Johnston, Esquire, being the same lands that were claimed and held by Daniel Franks, and under him by Michael Gratz, who sold the same to Colonel Dunning M'Nair, by deed dated 12th April 1798, in Wilkins township.—150 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of the late William Elliott, and lands of Dunning M'Nair, being the same tract of land that Dunning M'Nair, by deed, dated the 16th of June, 1798, sold and conveyed to David M'Nair, in fee, who, by articles dated the 16th July 1810, sold and agreed to reconvey the same to Dunning M'Nair, in fee, situate in Wilkins township. 200 acres, and allowance, be the same more or less, in Pitt township; adjoining lands late of John Diller, lands late of David Irwin, and others, which Dunning M'Nair purchased from Robert Fleming and the other heirs and legal representatives of James Fleming, deceased.—29½ acres of land in Pitt township, being part of Thomas Gibsons survey, adjoining lands of the late James Fleming, and lands late of John Ferree, which George M'Cully, by deed, conveyed in fee to Dunning M'Nair.—70 acres of land, more or less, in Pitt township, adjoining lands of widow Millegan, and land of the late Col. John Woods, deceased, being the same small tract, that is now in possession of William Porter.—100 acres, more or less, about 10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Turnpike road, now or late in possession of Michael Zimmerman, in Wilkins township, and which Dunning M'Nair purchased from —— Amberson.—65 acres, on Thompson's Run, which Dunning M'Nair purchased from William M'Mullen, situate in township, adjoining 400 acres, and allowance, in Robinson township on Robinson's Run, adjoining lands of James Bell, James Ewings formerly claimed and held by the late Andrew Robertson, and in possession of Patrick Cullen and others.—Also, all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, in fifty-nine warrants, for lands in Deer and Indiana townships, Cunningham's District, being the same warrants that were taken out of the land office in various names, by the late Robert Morris, and dated the 4th March 1793, and afterwards by him placed under the management of the defendant, with an interest in all the lands held by said warrants, as appears by articles dated the 15th day of January 1795, as will more fully appear by the said warrants, articles of agreements, with the supplements thereto and the surveys made upon the said warrants and the patents since obtained for the same. The names of the warantees are as follows: Jacob Morrison, John Graff, Benjamin Henry, Joseph M'Ilvain, William Scull, Jonathan Miller, John F. Sauneet, Robert Reed, Josiah Weaver, Henry Wolf, Henry Miller, Jacob Ferree, John Lind, George Craft, Jacob Gratz, Peter Whitaker, Hunt Downing, Peter Hufnagle, Matthew Henry, Sebastian Neaf, Michael Grider, John Grider, Henry Aling, Lewis Heck, George Huffnagle, George Baird, John Downing, Samuel Miller, William Gratz, Henry Deh f, Michael Lind, Nicholas Coal, Frederick Stineman, Henry Leckler, Philip Gloninger, Andrew Lively, Peter Miller, John Lechler, Jacob Stoffer, Jacob Gross, Adam Lechler, A. Laberton, Lewis Diffendafer, John Edge, Robert Miller, Richard Downing, Samuel Downing Josiah Bower, Jonas Jones, Owen Jones, Eleazer Oswell, Jacob Neaf, Michael Snay, Joseph Musser, David Glover, Baltzer Shutzer. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Dunning M'Nair, at the suit of James Ross, Esq.

Also,

By virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of William M'Clure, of, in and to one hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, situate in Elizabeth township, in the county of Allegheny, bounded by the Monongahela river, and by lands of James Kerr and Michael Miller; on which are erected three dwelling houses, a barn, and a still house, and on which there is about 100 acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William M'Clure, at the suit of Peebles & Devore.

Also,

By virtue of a pluries writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of John Fearis, of, in and to two hundred acres of Land, situate in Pine township, Allegheny county, bounded by the line of Nicholson's district, the heirs of John Wilkins, dec'd, and others, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Fearis, at the suit of John Elliott.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Negley, of, in and to four several Tracts of land, in Elder's District, No 5, in Deer township—No First, Lot No. 16, called "*Caroline's Retreat*," containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, on which is a stone dwelling house, a barn, and about 70 acres cleared; No 17 called "*George's Fancy*," containing 235 acres, more or less; and No. 21, called "*Mazurie's Fancy*," containing 271 acres, more or less, on which are two square log dwelling houses, a log barn, and about 30 acres cleared Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jacob Negley, at the suit of Willis Foulke.

Also,

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Robert Graham, dec. and Dennis S. Scully, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, marked in James Adams's plan of the Northern Liberties, No 8; bounded by Penn street, or the Turnpike Road, by Walnut street, by Spring alley, and by Lot, No 7, containing in breadth 50 feet, and running back 100 feet, be the same more or less, subject to the yearly ground rent of $100.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Graham and Scully, at the suit of Dr. Felix Brunot.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Kennith Thompson, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in Pitt township, in the village of Lawrenceville, and marked in the plan thereof 136, on which is erected a small frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Kennith Thompson, at the suit of Francis Graham.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Dec 26, 1823. } 2t

Great Britain and Ireland.

To Merchants, Farmers,

And others, having any kind of business to transact in Great Britain or Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED has again regularly arrived from England and Ireland, and will leave Pittsburgh on the *first* day of March 1824, on a fifth tour through the above countries, as a GENERAL AGENT. He will, as formerly, transact every kind of business; but begs not to be troubled with any thing that would be attended with law suits, unless authorized to settle *indefinitely by composition*. Reference can be given in *every part of the United States*, and every information may be obtained by post-paid letters, addressed "James Stuart, Agent, Canonsburgh, Washington county Pa

REFERENCES:

ISAAC MEANS, *Merchant, Boston.*
JOHN FLACK, *Shipping Merchant, N. York*
QUINTIN CAMPBELL, *Cashier Philad. bank*
FRIDGE & MORRIS, *Merchants, Baltimore*
N. RICHARDSON, *Merchant, Pittsburgh.*
D. ACHESON, *Merchant, Washington, Pa.*
W. W. WOODWARD, *Merchant, Cincinnati.*

James Stuart.

Dec. 26.—2t

N. B. *Mr. Stuart* will attend at Mr. Samuel Bryson's, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 10th of January, and 10th of February, and at Mr. John Johnston's, in Washington, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of the same months, to have an interview with those who live adjacent, relative to their claims, and to give advice, draw powers of attorney, &c.

Register's Office,

DECEMBER 22d, 1823.

Allegheny County, ss.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons interested in the estates of Thomas Cavet, late of Plum township, deceased, John Deal, Patrick Graham and Daniel Graham, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased: That the executors and administrators of the said decedents, have filed in the Register's Office, the accounts of their administration, of the estates of the said decedents, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1824.

Wm. B. Foster,

Register.

December 26—4

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1823.

☞ To make room for advertisements, we have been obliged to omit several paragraphs of intelligence, the Exchange List, &c.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

" *Harrisburgh, Dec* 20.

"The Presidential question occupies as much attention here as any subject of legislation. The Tennessee resolutions against a congressional caucus nomination, were communicated by Governor Hiester to the respective houses of assembly, but the majority refused to act on them.—Great pains have been taken by the friends of Calhoun and Crawford to put Gen. Jackson's pretensions aside, and when the sly dogs of the former description thought they were "killing Ned," the last were laughing at them in their sleeves; for it is now generally acknowledged that the contest will be between Crawford and Jackson, as the *only* candidates. Crawford will be backed by a caucus; Jackson by the people.

"Few matters of importance have as yet been agitated in the legislature. A flourish was made by Mr. Shippen with a resolution approving a part of President Monroe's Message; but after the young man had exposed himself in a long speech, the affair passed off in smoke. The inauguration engrossed attention in the fore part of the week, and was, if not a very splendid or dignified performance, one that was well attended. The people came in from all points, and were of all characters, and so a pretty dust was kicked up by them in the House, when Governor Shulze ought to have been taking the oaths. Fortunately no lives were lost; but the females, who had been overcome by curiosity, to visit the scene, were nearly frightened to death.—Mr. Shulze delivered his speech, as it was written before him, "with due emphasis and proper discretion," and every office hunter in Harrisburgh declared that it was done better than on any previous occasion: even down to the vernacular pronunciation, and the splitting of sentences to catch wind, they admired his beauties.

"Some of the patriots, who, in order to get into the legislature, had promised to get their neighbors commissions of the peace from Gov. Shulze, are in a very bad humor with Gov. Hiester for anticipating them in a supply of this kind of commodity; and they have even gone so far as to threaten to turn them all out, by address to the present chief. Nothing, however, has yet been done in it; and it is questionable if any thing will, for they will have enough to do to keep order in their own camp, without going back to regulate Gov. Hiester's.

"A Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General have been appointed. The first, Molton C Rogers, is from the state of Delaware a few years, where he was a staunch federalist.—The second, Frederick Smith, is of Reading, was originally a federalist, then a democrat, then a quid, and from 1811 to this day, a professing democrat. This is surely to be an administration of *moderating* democrats!"

A Caucus of members of Congress was to be held at Washington City, on Saturday night last, to nominate a President: we have not heard the result; but no doubt Crawford was nominated.—It is said this state was to be represented in Caucus by Mr. Lowrie alone, and several states were not to be represented in it all.

Governor Shulze, by way of setting a good example, or rather, as his friends say, to avoid parade, made his late trip from Lebanon to Harrisburgh, on the Sabbath day.

Mr Audenried has offered a resolution for the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Accounts from Greece are contradictory.—Those most entitled to belief are favorable.

The students of Yale College have forwarded $500 to the treasurer of the Greek Fund, in New-York.

Right Rev. Bishop Whit epresided at a meeting favorable to the Greeks in Philad'a. Committees were appointed to collect contributions; and clergymen, throughout the state, were requested to take up collections, to be forwarded to *Wm. Meredith*, Esq. treasurer of the Greek Fund Philadelphia.

The small pox is in Baltimore.

A convention of Manufacturers from different states is shortly to be held in New-York.

It is suggested, says the Cleaveland Herald, that Charles Hammond, Esq will be appointed Reporter to the Supreme court of Ohio, under the law of last winter establishing a Court in Bank.

Sir Walter Scott's new novel is called "St. Ronan's Well."

Washington Irving has finished writing a new novel, in England.

Capt. *Parry*, was to be married, on his return from his late Voyage of Discovery, to the sister of Capt. Sabine, who accompanied him on his first voyage. The lady has gifted h and the shock to his feelings has injured his health. "He could smile at the horrors and dangers of the frigid zone, but the cruelty and coldness of his betrothed was too much for him." The wits call him the "Ice King."

The crew of the Frigate United States have purchased 1000 volumes for the library of that vessel.

The idea of a Winter Rail Way on the Canal or Tow Path in New York may possibly be subjected to experiment. The Way and a Horse Walk might be so elevated as not to be obstructed by the ordinary snows.

A representation, on effigies, of the tortures of the Inquisition, is exhibiting at New-York.

Produce to the value of $3.590.000, passed Louisville, down the Ohio, in 1822.

Three-fourths of the town of Sarepta, belonging to Russia, has been destroyed by fire.

Riego's wife, and a sister and brother, are in London, in low circumstances.

The trial of Mr. Harvey, of the Sunday Times, was going on in London, for a libel on the King of England, in charging him with being lately affected with his father's malady—insanity.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Several articles hinting darkly at plots and conspiracies, have lately appeared in the newspapers at New Orleans, and such was the profound and solemn mystery preserved, that we almost began to think of the horrors of St. Domingo. We have this morning, however, received New Orleans papers to the 22d ult. by which it appears that it was all a hum-bug—the Mayor, Sheriff, Attorney General, Parish Judge and all, having been imposed upon by an old black offender, whose object was to effect an escape amidst the confusion of his own raising. The fellow had the adroitness to rally the New Orleans Legion into the field, and it appears that under pretence of leading Gen. Laroude and his forces to the encampment of the conspirators, he gave them a wild goose chase of about two days' through a hideous swamp, before they detected the imposition. The editor of the Louisiana Advertiser declares that the Mayor and public officers, who arranged the expedition, acted with folly—that they created unnecessary alarm—that they treated many respectable citizens with contempt—and that the whole business from the beginning to the end, was one of the most ridiculous And gasconading military movements ever made in any country, and as such deserves the most pointed ridicule.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

Paris, Oct. 3.

The following is from the Augsburgh Gazette, of the 27th ult. We are assured that the interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria, at Czernowitsch, is to determine definitively a new *ultimatum*, to be proposed to the Porte by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, and in the first line of which will be a formal demand of the prompt revocation of the measures adopted against the navigation of the Black Sea. It is even asserted that a very short term will be given to the Divan to reply in a categorical manner An extraordinary Courier has been despatched to Constantinople, with an invitation to Lord Strangford, to go to Czernowitsch, to take part in the deliberations.

Married,

Yesterday evening, by the Rev Mr. Bruce, Mr *William Grannis*, to Miss *Rachel Shannon*—both of this city.

Died,

On the 18th inst. Mrs. JANE MATTHEWS, consort of Mr. James Matthews, in the 26th year of her age, of a lingering consumption, which she bore with christian fortitude. She was a loving wife, affectionate parent, beloved by all who knew her, and a worthy member of society.

[*Mercury.*

Boat News.

Departed, Dec. 20. K. B. Pittsburgh Fencible, 40 tons, A. Hart, owner, Dickey, master, for Cincinnati, freight.

☞ THE RIVER, which had been low for some weeks, has, within two days past, risen about fifteen feet.

Western University of Penns'a.

A MEETING of the Trustees will be held at 6 o'clock, P. M. on *Monday, 5th January next.*

Pittsburgh, Dec 26, 1823—2t

$10,000 for $6!

THE above handsome Capital, being a comfortable fortune, may now be obtained for $6, the price of a Ticket, in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

This popular and brilliant Lottery is to be determined on the 3d of January next, and the whole scheme distributed among adventurers, in five minutes. Prizes payable fifteen days after the Drawing. Purchase now, and you secure a chance—perchance the $10,000—and aid in advancing a national and deserving undertaking.

New-Year's Gifts.

1	of	$10,000	1	of	$5,000
2		2,663	2		1,000
10		500	39		100
39		50	78		25
429		12	4446		6

Those who will purchase a ticket, a share, or a package therein, will contribute something towards the promotion of the very important object for which these Lotteries were granted, as well as be liable to receive a very great and acceptable reward.

Whole Tickets,	$6	*Quarter*	$1 50
Half	3	*Eighths*	75

FOR SALE AT

Eichbaum & Johnston's BOOKSTORE.

Corner of Market & Second Sts.

Pittsburgh, Dec 26.

I wish to Rent

Two Ware-Houses,

On Front-Street,

Adjoining John D. Davis's Auction Store.

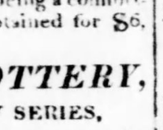
Henry Holdship.

Dec 26.—3t

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR,

OF PRIME QUALITY,

BY THE BARREL,



FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 26, 1823—tf.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

THE REV. MR. KURTZ, Minister of the German Congregation, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he intends opening a SCHOOL, in which the *GERMAN LANGUAGE* will be taught grammatically, and on the most approved plan. For further information, please to call at his house, in Smithfield street, corner of Strawberry alley.

Dec. 26—3t.

Abraham Lewis,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he continues to carry on the

Boot & Shoe Blacking Business,

in the cellar opposite Col. Ramsay's Hotel, in Wood-street. He will pay the strictest attention to business, and be thankful for employment. His charge to each customer, is 75 cents per month, in payment for which he will receive all kinds of SECOND HAND CLOTHING.

Dec. 26, 1823.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry,

On Wednesday, the 7th day of January next, at 10 o'clock,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac Craig, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of Ground, situate in Pittsburgh, and marked in the plan thereof No. 154 bounded by Water street, by lot No. 153, by Front street, and by lot No. 155; containing in breadth, on Water street, sixty feet, and extending from Water to Front street; on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Isaac Craig, at the suit of John Davis.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Gen. John Wilkins, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to the following Lots and pieces of Ground, situate in the City of Pittsburgh, with the improvements, buildings and appurtenances as thereunto belonging, to wit:—lot No. 285, fronting and binding on Wood street, from the corner of Second street to the corner of Third street, 160 feet, and extending back from said corners on Second and Third streets 60 feet, to the line of lot No. 286; upon which are erected, at the corner of Third street, a two story front and back building of brick: Also, adjoining the same, a three story brick house, fronting on Wood street, with an extensive three story back building of brick, and several frame tenements, occupied as shops *ALSO*, lot No. 286 adjoining the foregoing, extending in length 160 feet, from Second to Third streets, and fronting on each of the same streets 60 feet; upon which a portion of the back parts of the brick buildings aforesaid are situate, and also several frame tenements.—*ALSO*, a portion of lot No. 287, adjoining the last mentioned and described lot, bounded by the same, its whole length from Second to Third streets being 160 feet; bounded also by Third street, by part of lot No. 288, by a portion of the same lot No. 287, formerly owned by Charles Mathews, dec. and by second street, having a front on Third street of 60 feet, and on Second street of thirty feet; being the whole of lot No. 287 except the part formerly owned by the said Mathews, and upon which is erected a large frame stable. *ALSO*, a portion of lot No. 288, bounded and binding on Third street thirty feet, by part of lot No. 287, by ground formerly belonging to Charles Mathews, deceased, by Second street, by part of lot No. 289, and by ground belonging to Lydia Jones, having a front on Second street of 60 feet, and running along the line of lot No. 287, from Second to Third street, 160 feet, being the whole of lot No. 288 except thirty by fifty feet, owned by Lydia Jones, and on which are erected two frame dwelling houses, two stories high, fronting on Second street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Wilkins, dec. at the suit of Peter Kintner, et. al.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Davis, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 394, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on the Diamond, at the distance of twenty feet northwardly from Diamond Alley, and running by the Diamond northwardly twenty feet, thence eastwardly a parallel line with Diamond Alley, about 120 feet, more or less to a private alley, thence by the same southwardly twenty feet, and thence by ground of Boyle Irwin westwardly to the place of beginning; on which is erected a two story brick house with a two story back building thereto Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Joseph Davis, at the suit of Thomas Jones.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Archibald Richmond, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 413, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded by Fifth street, by lot No 414 and by other parts of the said No 413, belonging to said Richmond and Mr. Crail; containing in front on Fifth street thirty feet, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet, be the same more or less, under and subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. *ALSO*, of, in and to one other part of the said lot No 413, bounded by Fifth street, by the above mentioned piece of ground, by other parts of the said lot, belonging to the said Richmond and Alexander Wills, and by lot No. 412; containing in front on Fifth street thirty feet, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet, be the same more or less; under and subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. *ALSO*, of, in and to one other part of the said lot No. 413, bounded by Virgin Alley, by ground of Alex. Wills, by the above mentioned two pieces of ground, and by part of the said lot belonging to Mr. Crail; containing in front on Virgin Alley 13 feet, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet, be the same more or less; under and subject to a yearly ground rent of nineteen dollars and fifty cents; on which said three lots of ground are several frame buildings erected Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Archibald Richmond, at the suit of M'Clurgs and M'Knight.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Shaeffer, of, in and to two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and marked in the plan thereof Nos. 67 and 68; bounded by Water street, by lot No. 66, by the Allegheny River and by Walnut street; containing in breadth 100 feet, and in length or depth from Water street to the Allegheny River; on which is erected a two story brick house, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Shaeffer, at the suit of Sampson & Kelly.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Robinson, Jr. of, in and to three Out Lots, in the Reserved Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, Nos. 243, 252, and 255; each containing ten acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Robinson, Jr. at the suit of William Stiras.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Graham, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of in and to three contiguous Lots or pieces of ground, situate in Pitt township in said county, being part of out lot No. 8, in the manor of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows: One of the said lots beginning on the south side of the great road or extension of Second street, and running by Beale & Waite's lots southwardly down to the corner of Williams & Redmond's lot, so as to include the spring house, thence by the said Williams & Redmond's lot westwardly a parallel line with the said road sixty feet, thence northwardly a parallel line with the first line to the road aforesaid, and thence by the same eastwardly sixty feet to the place of beginning; with the following piece attached to and part of the same, viz. being 12 feet wide, and extending from the said lot westwardly to a thirty foot street which runs between Thomas Greenough's and Edward Encell's house, adjoining Williams and Redmond's line; the whole being subject to a yearly ground rent of 72 dollars —One other of the said lots or pieces of ground, beginning at the south east corner of Thomas Greenough's spring house, and running westwardly by the south wall of the said spring house, and containing a straight line of 142 feet or thereabouts, to a locust post, thence southwardly, on a direct line with the east end of Thomas Greenough's dwelling house fourteen feet, thence westwardly a parallel line with the said dwelling house about twenty-seven feet to a street which runs between Greenough's and Encell's from the great road to the Monongahela River, and thence along the east side of said street to the said river, and thence up said river to a point where a line drawn in a range with the east end of said spring house would strike said river, and thence by the said line northwardly to the beginning: subject to a yearly ground rent of 40 dollars.—And the other of said lot beginning on the south side of the great road at the northwest corner of ground formerly demised by Thomas Greenough to John Gorman and Redmond, and running by said road westwardly sixteen feet, thence southwardly to the line of a piece of ground twelve feet wide formerly demised by Thomas Greenough to Gorman and Richmond; thence by the said line eastwardly sixteen feet; and thence northwardly to the place of beginning—subject to a yearly ground rent of twenty dollars—together with all and singular the brewery, malthouse, kiln, dwelling houses, buildings and improvements respectively lying and being in and upon the said described pieces of ground —And also all the right, title, interest and claim, of the said Robert Graham, deceased, in his life time, of, in and to a part of lot No. 339 in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on Fourth street, thence by a part of the said lot lately conveyed by the said Graham to Philip Smith, northwardly sixty feet to the jail lot, thence by the jail lot westwardly twenty feet, thence parallel with jail alley sixty feet to Fourth street, and thence by Fourth street twenty feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, appurtenances, ways and privileges thereunto belonging; subject to the ground rent, in connection with the adjoining piece of ground, of 60 dollars per annum —Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Graham, deceased at the suit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Alexander Kennedy, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of Henry Morrow on the east, Alexander Kennedy on the south and east, and Thomas Allison on the north; containing one acre, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Alexander Kennedy at the suit of Hugh Donaldson, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of George Robinson, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to two lots or pieces of ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, one of them being the half of lot No 200, bounded by Water street, by lot No 299, by the other half of the said lot No. 200, and by lot No. 201; containing in front on Water street 60 feet, and extending back eighty feet, more or less:—and the other of the said lots being numbered 201, bounded by Water street, by lot No. 200, by Front street, and by lot No. 202, and containing in front 60 feet, and extending from Water to Front streets. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Robinson, dec. at the suit of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Marshal Jones, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in St. Clair township, on the south side of the Monongahela River, marked in the plan of the Coal Hill lots No. 56; bounded on the north by the road or by lots of the heirs of John Ormsby, on the east by lot No. 57, on the south by Manor land, and on the west by lot No 55; containing in breadth about eight perches, and extending in length from the road or Ormsby's ground to High street, or the Manor land.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Marshal Jones, at the suit of Wm. A. Nelson and Thomas Stewart.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Lorain, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in Pine township, Allegheny county, bounded by land of A Burchfield, Mary Moon, Philip Server, and others, containing three hundred acres and allowance, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Lorain, at the suit of W. W. Fetterman, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Benjamin Kindrick, of, in and to a certain piece of Ground, situate in Pittsburgh, and marked in the plan of lots laid out by the trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy, No. 13, and being part of the lot marked in the general plan of Pittsburgh No 293; bounded on the west by Smithfield street, on the south by an alley, on the east by an alley, and on the west by lot No. 14; containing in front on Smithfield street, twenty two feet and an half, more or less, and running back to an alley 60 feet, more or less, (under and subject to a yearly ground rent of 45 dollars,) on which is erected a large three story brick house —Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Benjamin Kindrick, at the suit of John B. Trevor.

Also.

All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Col Dunning M'Nair of, in and to the following described property, to wit: 369 acres of land, and allowance, surveyed and patented on location No. 649, dated 3d April, 1769, and duly conveyed to defendant, by Dr. William Smith, by deed, bearing date 10th April 1797, in Wilkins township; adjoining lands of James Horner, lands late of Michael Gratz and others —321 acres and allowance, adjoining lands surveyed on location No. 649, dated 3d April 1769, and lands surveyed on location, in the name of Levy Andrew Levy, dated 3d April, 1769, and lands of John Johnston, Esquire, being the same lands that were claimed and held by Daniel Franks, and under him by Michael Gratz, who sold the same to Colonel Dunning M'Nair, by deed dated 12th April 1798, in Wilkins township.—150 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of the late William Elliott, and lands of Dunning M'Nair, being the same tract of land that Dunning M'Nair, by deed, dated the 16th of June, 1798, sold and conveyed to David M'Nair, in fee, who, by articles dated the 16th July 1810, sold and agreed to reconvey the same to Dunning M'Nair, in fee, situate in Wilkins township. 200 acres, and allowance, be the same more or less, in Pitt township; adjoining lands late of John Diller, lands late of David Irwin, and others, which Dunning M'Nair purchased from Robert Fleming and the other heirs and legal representatives of James Fleming, deceased.—29½ acres of land in Pitt township, being part of Thomas Gibsons survey, adjoining lands of the late James Fleming, and lands late of John Ferree, which George M'Cully, by deed, conveyed in fee to Dunning M'Nair.—70 acres of land, more or less, in Pitt township, adjoining lands of widow Millegan, and land of the late Col. John Woods, deceased, being the same small tract, that is now in possession of William Porter.—100 acres, more or less, about 10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Turnpike road, now or late in possession of Michael Zimmerman, in Wilkins township, and which Dunning M'Nair purchased from ——Amberson.—65 acres, on Thompson's Run, which Dunning M'Nair purchased from William M'Mullen, situate in township, adjoining 400 acres, and allowance, in Robinson township on Robinson's Run, adjoining lands of James Bell, James Ewing; formerly claimed and held by the late Andrew Robertson, and in possession of Patrick Cullon and others.—Also, all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, in fifty-nine warrants, for lands in Deer and Indiana townships, Cunningham's District, being the same warrants that were taken out of the land office in various names, by the late Robert Morris, and dated the 4th March 1793, and afterwards by him placed under the management of the defendant, with an interest in all the lands held by said warrants, as appears by articles dated the 15th day of January 1795, as will more fully appear by the said warrants, articles of agreements, with the supplements thereto and the surveys made upon the said warrants and the patents since obtained for the same. The names of the warantees are as follows: Jacob Morrison, John Graff, Benjamin Henry, Joseph M'Ilvain, William Scull, Jonathan Miller, John F. Sanneet, Robert Reed, Josiah Weaver, Henry Wolf, Henry Miller, Jacob Ferree, John Lind, George Graf, Jacob Gratz, Peter Whitaker, Hunt Downing, Peter Hufnagle, Matthew Henry, Sebastian Neaf, Michael Grider, John Grider, Henry Aling, Lewis Heck, George Huffnagle, George Baird, John Downing, Samuel Miller, William Gratz, Henry Delt, Michael Lind, Nicholas Coal, Frederick Stineman, Henry Leckler, Philip Gloninger, Andrew Lively, Peter Miller, John Lechler, Jacob Stoffer, Jacob Gross, Adam Lechler, A. Laberton, Lewis Diffendafer, John Edge, Robert Miller, Richard Downing, Samuel Downing Josiah Bower, Jonas Jones, Owen Jones, Eleazer Oswell, Jacob Neaf, Michael Snay, Joseph Musser, David Glover, Baltzer Shutzer. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Dunning M'Nair, at the suit of James Ross, Esq.

Also,

By virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of William M'Clure, of, in and to one hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, situate in Elizabeth township, in the county of Allegheny, bounded by the Monongahela river, and by lands of James Kerr and Michael Miller; on which are erected three dwelling houses, a barn, and a still house, and on which there is about 100 acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William M'Clure, at the suit of Peebles & Devore.

Also,

By virtue of a pluries writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of John Fearis, of, in and to two hundred acres of Land, situate in Pine township, Allegheny county, bounded by the line of Nicholson's district, the heirs of John Wilkins, dec'd, and others, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Fearis, at the suit of John Elliott.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Negley, of, in and to four several Tracts of Land, in Elder's District, No 5, in Deer township—First, Lot No. 16, called "*Caroline's Retreat*," containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, on which is a stone dwelling house, a barn, and about 70 acres cleared; No 17 called "*George's Fancy*," containing 235 acres, more or less; and No. 21, called "*Mazurie's Fancy*," containing 271 acres, more or less, on which are two square log dwelling houses, a log barn, and about 30 acres cleared Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jacob Negley, at the suit of Willis Foulke.

Also,

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Robert Graham, dec. and Dennis S. Scully, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, marked in James Adams's plan of the Northern Liberties, No 8; bounded by Penn street, on the Turnpike Road, by Walnut street, by Spring alley, and by Lot, No 7, containing in breadth 50 feet, and running back 100 feet, be the same more or less, subject to the yearly ground rent of $100.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Graham and Scully, at the suit of Dr. Felix Brunot.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Kennith Thompson, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in Pitt township, in the village of Lawrenceville, and marked in the plan thereof 136, on which is erected a small frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Kennith Thompson, at the suit of Francis Graham.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pitts-burgh, Dec 26, 1823. } 2t

Great Britain and Ireland.

To Merchants, Farmers,

And others, having any kind of business to transact in Great Britain or Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED has again regularly arrived from England and Ireland, and will leave Pittsburgh on the *first* day of March 1824, on a FIFTH tour through the above countries, as a GENERAL AGENT. He will, as formerly, transact every kind of business; but begs not to be troubled with any thing that would be attended with law suits, unless authorized to settle *indefinitely by composition.* Reference can be given in *every part of the United States*, and every information may be obtained by post-paid letters, addressed "James Stuart, Agent, Canonsburgh, Washington county Pa

REFERENCES:

ISAAC MEANS, *Merchant, Boston.*
JOHN FLACK, *Shipping Merchant, N. York*
QUINTIN CAMPBELL, *Cashier Philad. bank*
FRIDGE & MORRIS, *Merchants, Baltimore.*
N. RICHARDSON, *Merchant, Pittsburgh.*
D. ACHESON, *Merchant, Washington, Pa.*
W. W. WOODWARD, *Merchant, Cincinnati.*

James Stuart.

Dec. 26.—2*

N. B. *Mr. Stuart* will attend at Mr. Samuel Bryson's, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 10th of January, and 10th of February, and at Mr. John Johnston's, in Washington, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of the same months, to have an interview with those who live adjacent, relative to their claims, and to give advice, draw powers of attorney, &c.

Register's Office,

DECEMBER 22d, 1823.

Allegheny County, ss.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons interested in the estates of Thomas Cavet, late of Plum township, deceased, John Deal, Patrick Graham and Daniel Graham, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased: That the executors and administrators of the said decedents, have filed in the Register's Office, the accounts of their administration, of the estates of the said decedents, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1824.

Wm. B. Foster,

December 26—4t *Register.*

Will, without the hope which plumes the blest.

And who yet prove the promise! Hope can be

Look back, abhorr'd deeds, on the heart's pure

While they deem that a heaven is left them be-

And smile at the anguish that others sustain,
Whose wounds that the habit of affliction has sealed
Bleed still, on the track of their joy-gifted hours,
The scenes that delight them forever steeling
With the path where they roam, is embellish'd
with flowers.

Backward, with the fiendish attractions they lend,
And die, in the glowing perspective of years,
That appear to delay, but in blackest them on,
Blackest of misfortune is lending their fears,
To dispel the delusion, that Penny like dwells
But the eye, that has gotten upon Hope's early

And is dimm'd by the tears it so often has shed,
Ah the time of the living, beholds but the gloom
That hangs round the cheerless shades of the

And the gleams of observance it fearfully throws,
On the moments of life, that so sadly have past,
With no sweet remembrance of happiness glows,
To calm the long torment of feeling, at last.

In the mind, where the canker of wretchedness lights,
No blossoms of loveliness ever can blow,
For the spoiler is there, and its foul poison blights
The stem that would bear them, and the bloom they would show.

There, the future will be, what the past once had been,
Dark, dreary, and joyless, unillumed by a smile,
And the time that is passing, though it very life's scene,
Only lends to existence, new toys to beguile.

Lost, lost on the heart, that is wrung by despair,
Is the cold formal sympathy, custom would claim,
And philosophy's maxims no soothing can bear
To the care-drooping spirit, whose grief they would blame.

At that moment, when death has bereaved us of all,
That, on earth, with the smile of delight we beheld,
Of what human voice from its woes can recall
The thought, by the torments of memory impelled!

Then, the grasp of affection, that friends would impart,
May teach us to value the warmth that they feel;
But the deep sigh of anguish will burst from the heart,
And the tear from its fountain of sorrows will steal.

Then, vain is the wisdom, the world can supply,
To compose the emotions, it knows not to give,
To arrest the warm current, that swells in the eye,
Or bid grief be silent, while its sources yet live.

No, let sorrow be still; but the peace-bringing dove
Will not come, till the deluge of feeling is spent;
And the balm, for the wounds that are dealt from above,
By the God who inflicts them, alone, can be sent.

C.

From the New-York Statesman.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

The flow'rs were all faded, the branches were bare,
The foliage was fled, and its beauty was sear;
The first falling snow flutter'd light in the air,
And December's chill gales sigh'd the knell of the year.

The roses had wither'd, no fragrance was there.
The woodbine was leafless and lonely and drear,
While closer and fonder around the proud oak
Clung the vine as the winds moan'd the close of the year.

To my favorite bow'r where I oft had repair'd,
When by summer opprest'd, and its coolness was dear,
I bent my sad steps a fond farewell to breathe.
To the glories of summer, the pride of the year.

Where so lately the bee and the butterfly rov'd,
How chang'd was the bloom, and the hue, oh! how drear!
I wept at the sight, while the leaves as they mov'd,
Whisper'd weep not for us, 'tis the close of the year.

Soon the storms of the winter shall pass, and the spring
In its beauty and freshness and fragrance appear;
In this bower, flow'r embosom'd, no longer thou'll mourn,
O'er the gloom that envelopes the close of the year.

Even thou too must die, and thy beauty shall fade;
In thy winter, the grave, sinks thy glory so dear;
Yet thou shalt arise, and in splendor renew'd,
No longer weep over the close of the year.

W G.

Miscellany.

ACCOUNT OF AN APPARITION.

Bush at Star-Cross, Devonshire, (England.)
July 28, 1823.

"'Tis true, 'tis certain, man, tho' dead, retains
"Part of himself; th' immortal mind remains
"The form subsists without the body's aid,
"An aerial semblance and an empty shade.
Pope.

I had written to my friend, Mr. Geo. Staples, of Exeter, requesting him to walk over some day and dine with me, as I well knew his presence was an instant antidote to mental depression, not so much from the possession of any wit or humor, as from his unaffected kindness and amiability, the exuberance of his animal spirits, the inexhaustible fund of his laughter, which was perpetually waiting for the smallest excuse to burst out of his heart, and the contagion of his hilarity, which had an instant faculty of communicating itself to others. On the day following the transmission of this letter, as I was sitting in an alcove, to indulge my afternoon meditation, I found myself disturbed by what I imagined to be the ticking of my repeater; but recollecting that I had left it in the house, I discovered that the noise proceeded from that little insect of inauspicious augury, the death-watch. Despising the puerile superstitions connected with this insect, I gave it no further notice, and proceeded towards the house, when, as I passed an umbrageous plantation, I was startled by a loud wailing shriek, and presently a screech owl flew out immediately before me. It was the first time one of these ill-omened birds had ever crossed my path; I combined it with the

[illegible]

of drowning, pistol and cut throat, and finally the Thames. Whether this will succeed with me, I know not; but I am determined to make the experiment. I am, as to this step, and always approved of the manner in which you have conducted yourself in this way, and always approved of the manner in which you have conducted yourself in this way, and intended to assist that conduct as far as was to be compared with it. It is finally by leather, by the order of the "Fashionable Fields," finally this matter, by generally adopted, and pistol, cut throat and drowning would have certain preference to foreign countries.

RECEIPT.

Six gallons of water, 6 lbs. salt, coarse and fine mixed, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 3 ounces salt petre, 1 ounce pearl ash, 4 gallon molasses to every 6 gallons of water.

If wanting a larger or smaller quantity of pickle, the above proportions are to be observed. Boil and skim these ingredients well, and when cold, put it over the beef or pork.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
In Market-Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,
BEST GERMAN
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.
—ALSO—
QUEENSWARE, by the Crate.
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel,

American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1000000
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.
Machine and Hand Cards,
CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.
Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.
may 17

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 16—tf

Irish Repartee.—Last evening a party returning from the Donnybrook Fair took an inside jaunting car to town, the driver observing that he would charge them four-pence a-head, being an advance of 100 per cent on the usual fare, which is only two-pence. Into the car they got, and away they set off merrily for the metropolis. When near the canal bridge one of the party said to the driver, "Well, neighbor, remember that it's two-pence a head?"—"Not please your worship, it's two-pence a foot though," replied the driver of [illegible]

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, March 25th, 1823.

WE have this day associated with us our friends R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN, who will continue the business at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
} Assignees.

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."
tf.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
3 do.	on brick wall,	3
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce goodrecommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
July 11. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.
Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING
LOTS,
ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,
Two Farms in Allegheny County,
Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19 —tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.
Geo. Miltenberger.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.
☞The best price given for old Copper.
Pittsburgh, January 17—1y.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,
STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes.
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead

Robert Turner.
Wood-St between Front and Water St.
Pittsburgh July 25. 6m

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

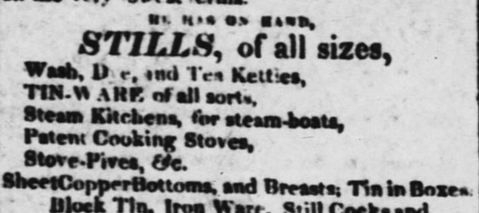
Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories.
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill
October 12 tf vs M11

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

Pig and Bar Lead
Sheet, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do. Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 5, tf

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.
COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.
August 29—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston
Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

YES, well may the beings, whom pleasures still bless,
And who yet press the promises Hope can bestow,
Look back, without dread, on the heart's past distress,
While they deem that a heaven is left them below;
And well may they think, without horror or pain,
Of the desert, o'er which they securely have stray'd,
And smile at the anguish that others sustain,
The wounds that the hand of affliction has made;
For still, on the beck of their joy-gifted hours,
The scenes that delight them forever attend;
Still, the path where they roam, is embellish'd with flowers,
To chaust, with the fadeless attractions they lend;
And far, in the glowing perspective of years,
That appear to delay, but to beckon them on,
No fiend of misfortune is invoking their fears,
To dispel the delusions, that Fancy has drawn.
But the eye, that has gazed upon Hope's early tomb,
And is dimm'd by the tears it so often has shed,
In the bliss of the living, beholds but the gloom
That hangs round the cheerless abodes of the dead;
And the glance of observance it fearfully throws
On the moments of life, that so sadly have past,
With no sweet remembrance of happiness glows,
To calm the long torment of feeling, at last.
In the mind, where the canker of wretchedness lights,
No blossoms of loveliness ever can blow,
For the spoiler is there, and its foul poison blights
The stem that would bear them, and the bloom they would show.
There, the future will be, what the past once had been,
Dark, dreary, and joyless, unillumed by a smile,
And the time that is passing, though it vary life's scene,
Only lends to existence, new toys to beguile.

Lost, lost on the heart, that is wrung by despair,
Is the cold, formal sympathy, custom would claim.
And philosophy's maxims no soothing can bear
To the care-drooping spirit, whose grief they would blame.
At that moment, when death has bereaved us of all,
That, on earth, with the smile of delight we beheld,
O! what human voice from its woes can recall
The thought, by the torments of memory impelled?
Then, the grasp of affection, that friends would impart,
May teach us to value the warmth that they feel;
But the deep sigh of anguish will burst from the heart,
And the tear from its fountain of sorrows will steal.
Then, vain is the wisdom, the world can supply,
To compose the emotions, it knows not to give,
To arrest the warm current, that swells in the eye,
Or bid grief be silent, while its sources yet live.
No, let sorrow be still; but the peace-bringing dove
Will not come, till the deluge of feeling is spent,
And the balm, for the wounds, that are dealt from above,
By the God who inflicts them, alone, can be sent.

C.

From the New York Statesman.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

The flow'rs were all faded, the branches were bare,
The foliage was fled, and its beauty was sear;
The first falling snow flutter'd light in the air,
And December's chill gales sigh'd the knel of the year.

The roses had wither'd, no fragrance was there,
The woodbine was leafless and lonely and drear,
While closer and fonder around the proud oak
Clung the vine as the winds moan'd the close of the year.

To my favorite bow'r where I oft had repair'd
When by summer oppress'd, and its coolness was dear,
I bent my sad steps a fond farewell to breathe,
To the glories of summer, the pride of the year.

Where so lately the bee and the butterfly rov'd,
How chang'd was the bloom, and the hue, oh! how drear!
I wept at the sight, while the leaves as they mov'd,
Whisper'd weep not for us, 'tis the close of the year.

Soon the storms of the winter shall pass, and the spring
In its beauty and freshness and fragrance appear;
In this bower, flow'r embosom'd, no longer thou'lt mourn,
O'er the gloom that envelopes the close of the year.

Even thou too must die, and thy beauty shalt fade;
In thy winter, the grave, sinks thy glory so dear;
Yet thou shalt arise, and in splendor renew'd,
No longer weep over the close of the year.

W. G.

Miscellany.

ACCOUNT OF AN APPARITION,

Seen at Star-Cross, Devonshire, (England.)
July 23, 1823.

"'Tis true, 'tis certain, man, tho' dead, retains
"Part of himself; th' immortal mind remains;
"The form subsists without the body's aid,
"An aerial semblance and an empty shade.
POPE.

I had written to my friend, Mr. Geo. Staples, of Exeter, requesting him to walk over some day and dine with me, as I well knew his presence was an instant antidote to mental depression, not so much from the possession of any wit or humor, as from his unaffected kindness and amiability, the exuberance of his animal spirits, the inexhaustible fund of his laughter, which was perpetually waiting for the smallest excuse to burst out of his heart, and the contagion of his hilarity, which had an instant faculty of communicating itself to others. On the day following the transmission of this letter, as I was sitting in an alcove, to indulge my afternoon meditation, I found myself disturbed by what I imagined to be the ticking of my repeater; but recollecting that I had left it in the house, I discovered that the noise proceeded from that little insect of inauspicious augury, the death-watch. Despising the puerile superstitions connected with this pulsation, I gave it no further notice, and proceeded towards the house, when, as I passed an umbrageous plantation, I was startled by a loud wailing shriek, and presently a screech owl flew out immediately before me. It was the first time one of these ill-omened birds had ever crossed my path; I combined it with the circumstance I had just heard, although I blushed at my own weakness in thinking them worthy of association; and, as I walked forward, I encountered my servant, who put a letter into my hand, which I observed to be sealed with black wax. It was from the clerk of my poor friend, informing me that he had been that morning struck by an apoplectic fit, which had occasioned his almost instant death! The reader may spare the sneer that is flirting upon his features: I draw no inference whatever from the omens that preceded this intelligence: I am willing to consider them as curious coincidences, totally unconnected with the starting apparition which shortly afterwards assailed me.

Indifferent as to death myself, I am little affected by it in others. The doom is so inevitable; it is so doubtful whether the parties be not gainers by the change; it is so certain that we enter not at all into this calculation, but bewail our deprivation, whether of society, protection or emolument, with a grief purely selfish, that I run no risk of placing myself in the predicament of the inconsolable widow, who was reproached by Franklin with not having yet forgiven God Almighty. Still, however, there was something so awful in the manner of my friend's death, the hilarity I had anticipated from his presence formed so appalling a contrast with his actual condition, that my mind naturally sunk into a mood of deep sadness and solemnity. Reaching the house in this frame of thought, I closed the library window shutters as I passed and entering the room by a glass door, seated myself in a chair that fronted the garden. Scarcely a minute had elapsed, when I was thrilled by the strange wailful howl of my favorite spaniel, who had followed me into the apartment, and came trembling and crouching to my feet, occasionally turning his eyes to the back of the chamber, and again reverting them with every demonstration of terror and agony.—Mine instinctively took the same direction, when, notwithstanding the dimness of the light, I plainly indisputably recognized the apparition of my friend sitting motionless in the great arm chair!! It is easy to be courageous in theory, not difficult to be bold in practice, when the mind has time to collect its energies; but taken as I was by surprise, I confess, that astonishment and terror so far mastered all my faculties, that without daring to cast a second glance towards the vision, I walked rapidly back into the garden, followed by the dog, who still testified the same agitation and alarm.

Here I had leisure to recover from my first perturbation; and as my thoughts rallied, I endeavored to persuade myself that I had been deluded by some conjuration of the mind, or some spectral deception of the visual organ.

But in either case, how account for the terror of the dog? He could neither be influenced by superstition, nor could his unerring sight betray him into groundless alarm, yet it was incontestible that we had both been appalled by the same object. Soon recovering my natural fortitude of spirit, I resolved whatever might be the consequence, to return and address the apparition. I even began to fear it might have vanished; for Glanville, who has written largely on ghosts, expressly says 'that it is a very hard and painful thing for them to force their thin and tenuous bodies into a visible consistence; that their bodies must needs be exceedingly compressed, and that therefore they must be in haste to be delivered from their unnatural pressure." I returned, therefore, with some rapidity towards the library; and although the dog stood immoveably still at some distance, in spite of my solicitations, and kept earnestly gazing upon me, as if in apprehension of an approaching catastrophe, I proceeded onward, and turned back the shutters which I had closed, determined not to be imposed upon by any dubiousness of the light. Thus fortified against deception, I re-entered the room with a firm step, and there, in the full glare of day, did I again clearly and vividly behold the identicial apparition, sitting in the same posture as before, and having its eyes closed!!

My heart somewhat failed me under this sensible confirmation of the vision; but, summoning up all my courage, I walked up to the chair, exclaiming with a desperate energy—"In the name of Heaven and its angels, what dost thou seek here?"—when the figure, slowly rising up, opening its eyes, and stretching out its arms, replied—"A leg of mutton and caper sauce, with a bottle of prime old Port, for such is the dinner you promised me."—"Good God!" I ejaculated, "what can this mean? Are you not really dead?" "No more than you are," replied the figure—"Some open-mouthed fool told my clerk that I was, and he instantly wrote to tell you of it; but it was my namesake Geo. Staples, of Castle street, not me nor even one of my relations, so let us have dinner as soon as you please, for I am as hungry as a hunter."

The promised dinner being soon upon the table, my friend informed me, in the intervals of his ever ready laughter, that as soon as he had undeceived his clerk, he walked over to Star-Cross to do me the same favor; and that he had fallen asleep in the arm-chair, while waiting my return from the grounds; and as to the dog, he reminded me that he had severely punished him, at his last visit, for killing a chicken, which explained his terror, and his crouching to me for protection, when he recognized his chastiser.

[*London New Monthly Magazine.*

Irish Repartee.—Last evening a party returning from the Donnybrook Fair took an inside jaunting car to town, the driver observing that he would charge them four-pence a-head, being an advance of 100 per cent on the usual fare, which is only two-pence. Into the car they got, and away they set off merrily for the metropolis. When near the canal bridge one of the party said to the driver, "Well, neighbor, remember that it's two-pence a *head!*"—"No! please your worship it's two-pence a *foot* though!" replied the skelper of Rosinante.

[*Dublin paper.*

From the New York Statesman.

Pickle for Beef and Pork.

The following receipt for pickle for beef or pork, is strongly recommended to the adoption of those who pickle beef and pork for family use. Persons in the trade, who will adopt it, will find a ready sale for their beef and pork. It has been used by many families in this city, and always approved of. I do not hesitate to assert that there is no pickle in use to be compared with it. It is familiarly known by the name of the "*Knickerbocker Pickle.*" Could this receipt be generally adopted, our pickled beef and pork would have certain preference in foreign markets.

RECEIPT.

Six gallons of water, 9 lbs. salt, coarse and fine mixed, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 3 ounces salt petre, 1 ounce pearl ash, 1 gallon molasses to every 6 gallons of water.

In making a larger or smaller quantity of pickle, the above proportions are to be observed. Boil and skim these ingredients well, and when cold, put it over the beef or pork.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

AT THEIR

Wholesale & Retail Store,

In Market-Street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Ingrain, Venetian and Stair CARPETING,

BEST GERMAN

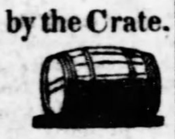
BOLTING CLOTHS,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

QUEENSWARE, by the Crate.

LINSEED OIL, By the Barrel,



American and Foreign WINES,

SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,

1300000 SADDLERS' TACKS,

Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Machine and Hand Cards,

CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.

Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf

To the Public.

Having found it necessary to attempt to injure our Improved and Patented Vertical Spinner, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beers says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 182—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—ly.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,

Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Spelire-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead

Robert Turner.

Wood-St between Front and Water St.
Pittsburgh July 25. 6m

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories.

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12 tfvaM11

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Junista Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6, tf

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. Patterson & Lambdin have appointed us their Assignees, and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
} *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce goodness commendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf

I wish to Lease,

TWELVE BUILDING

LOTS,

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Two Farms in Allegheny County,

Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN AND *PIECE GOODS.*

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf